





# Unified Germany Seeks a Final Truth on the Nazi Camps

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

BUCHENWALD, Germany — On Thomas Hofmann's first day as curator of the memorial to the Nazi concentration camp here, his East German staff members told him of plans to hold a reception in the "Prince's Chamber."

"Hold on," Mr. Hofmann said. "What is the Prince's Chamber?"

It turned out to be the camp quarters of the SS commandant, spiced up with the most luxurious furnishings available in Communist East Germany.

Mr. Hofmann quickly moved the reception to a neutral setting and realized that the presentation of an honest, thoughtful version of the Nazi past would be no simple task.

A German historian, Mr. Hofmann is Buchenwald's third director this year, the curator of what he calls "the Pompeii of the Nazi era." The camp, where 65,000 prisoners died of hunger, disease, overwork or execution, sits high atop a mountain with a panoramic view of Weimar.

Most of Buchenwald's grounds are overgrown, untouched since East Germany took control of the camp from the Soviet military, which used the camp after the war and killed 13,000 Nazis and opponents of the new Communist regime there.

Dense woods shroud the shell of a Nazi armaments factory bombed by U.S. aircraft at the end of the war. The forest floor has a strange, uneven quality, a sign that mass graves lie below, Mr. Hofmann said. And on the mountain's other slope, trees hide a settlement of luxury villas for the SS officers.

"This camp is an archaeological find, a vast area untouched and unchanged since the war, where people were cruelly imprisoned on one side of the mountain while on the other side, the SS lived in great comfort," Mr. Hofmann said.

The curator and others who have taken over Nazi camps in the former East Germany since the country was reunited last fall are groping as historians clash.

East Germany depicted the crimes of the Nazis as an anti-leftist expression of capitalism. The Communists distorted history both to absolve their Germany of responsibility for the Holocaust and to use Nazi oppression of Communists as moral justification for a government no one elected.

West Germany had its own struggle with the Nazi history. In the 1950s and 1960s, the local authorities opposed camp survivors' demands for proper memorials. Only after the change of generations symbolized by the student revolts of 1968 did West Germany move to teach its

children honestly about the Nazi era. The East German director of Buchenwald was removed because of her role in distorting history at the camp museum, where there is scant reference to the fact that most of those killed here were Jews and no acknowledgment that the camp was liberated by U.S. troops, not the Soviet Army.

Her replacement had to leave after only 14 days when an anti-Communist group at Weimar learned that he had belonged to West Germany's Communist Party in the 1970's.

With a limited budget, a suspicious staff and a sometimes hostile local community, Mr. Hofmann now must answer to survivors of both the Nazi and the Soviet camps. He must find a way to correct the history presented here without simply tearing down everything East German. And he must dismantle the Communist-era bureaucracy still here.

Politicians are suspicious of efforts to improve the exhibits and attract visitors. Ever since 1945, when the U.S. soldiers who liberated Buchenwald forced Germans to trudge past mounds of corpses and see what had been done in their name, Weimar has treated Buchenwald as an embarrassment.

But the discovery of new mass graves of Germans killed by the Soviets after the

war — events the former Communist government never admitted — has piqued local interest in the camp, especially among relatives of inmates. Buchenwald is an example of how East Germany organized everything from factories to museums. The memorial's 63 employees — soon to be cut to 50 — still live in the barracks that housed SS officers. The East German administration ran three hotels, a bookshop and a gas station and garage.

The gasoline station, now run by Minol, a corporation created out of the former Communist gasoline enterprise, is No. 1 on the director's hit list.

"It's like taking over a fiefdom from the Middle Ages," Mr. Hofmann said. "It's an incredibly inefficient operation."

And it's just horrifying that a normal business like a gas station can go on in an SS facility.

Mr. Buchenwald's visitors have changed dramatically in recent months. Gone are the busloads of East Europeans sent by their governments on political education trips. In their place are thousands of Americans, Israelis and Germans from the western regions.

The worst distortion of history at Buchenwald is not in the forest, but out in the open, in the form of a massive stone monument erected by the Communists.

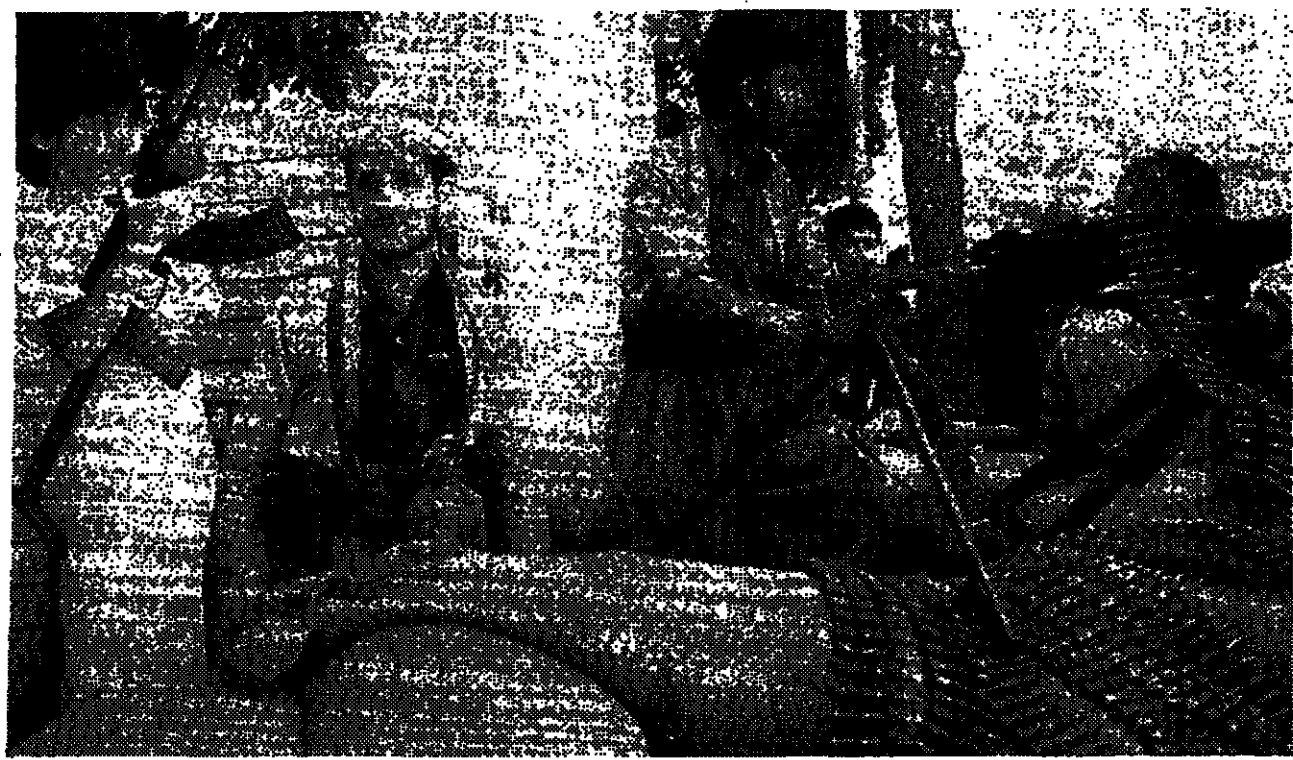
An imposing, 45-meter (150-foot) bell tower soars over a grandiose stairway leading to the Street of Nations, 18 stone pylons crowned by bowls representing the countries from which the Nazis took prisoners. A socialist realist sculpture shows withered camp victims incongruously leading the struggle against fascism.

"This could have been built by Albert Speer," the leading Nazi architect, Mr. Hofmann said. "Evenings, I walk around here trying to think about what to do with all this."

Some German and Jewish leaders want to add a 19th stone to the Street of Nations in memory of the Jewish victims. But other Jewish groups oppose the idea because it implies that Jews are a nation rather than a religion.

The staff is busy rewriting plaques. For example, the memorial to Ernst Thälmann, a German Communist leader who died here in 1944, calls for "eternal glory" for the "great son of the German people and leader of the German working class, murdered by fascism."

The plaque will soon read simply: "Chairman of German Communist Party, Imprisoned, Murdered Here." "There is so much to change," Mr. Hofmann said. "It's hard to know where to start."



A Kurdish boy playing with his father's assault rifle Monday in As Sulaimaniya as guerrillas guard against any Iraqi troop approach.

## Iraqi Army Seems to Yield City to Kurds

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

AS SULAIMANIYA, Iraq — Heavily armed Kurdish guerrillas appear to be in full control of this northern Iraqi city, apparently with the approval of local authorities.

The Iraqi armed forces seemed to have withdrawn completely from the town after reports of heavy fighting last week, the most serious battles reported since the unsuccessful Kurdish uprising against the government of President Saddam Hussein in March.

Details of what happened in the city remained unclear to Western reporters, who were brought to this city on Sunday by the government after reports from residents and United Nations officials about fierce fighting.

But it seemed certain that the Kurds had established a commanding presence in the town with the apparent consent of the local governor. While the army has withdrawn, it remains on alert.

If there is a security agreement between the guerrillas and government forces, it would be the first such arrangement since the March uprising, which followed the government's defeat in the Gulf war at the hands of American-led forces.

The reporters, who were allowed to spend

about 45 minutes in the city, found it orderly and calm, patrolled by significant numbers of Kurdish guerrillas in baggy brown trousers, with their Kalashnikov assault rifles, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and bandoliers of bright brass cartridges.

Some patrolled the streets, while others drove around in pickup trucks with roof-mounted machine guns.

The guerrillas had a heavy guard around the office of the Baghdad-nominated governor, Mohammed Nagimuddin Naqishbandi, a Kurd who was once a major general in the army.

A resident said the army left Friday at the end of the fighting, which left scores dead. On Sunday tanks, artillery, armored cars and troops were deployed along the far bank of a dry riverbed skirting the southwestern side of As Sulaimaniya, with their heavy guns trained on this city of 800,000.

The 60-mile-long road that leads up from the oil town of Kirkuk was also under intense surveillance. Machine-gun nests were placed on little hillocks every few hundred yards and there were checkpoints every mile or so.

In an interview, Mr. Naqishbandi echoed the official account of what occurred here last week.

He said fighting broke out first at nearby

Erbil Wednesday and then in As Sulaimaniya on Thursday. In both cases, he said, it was caused by intruders from Iran who might have been Iranians or dissident Kurds and Iraqis.

The government has frequently accused Iran of fomenting uprisings, and Iran consistently denies the charges. The fighting lasted more than six hours. He said the intruders attacked military and government facilities with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades and destroyed army tanks.

The governor said the guerrillas and the police had been jointly keeping public order under an agreement reached last month. This combined force had joined the army in resisting the intruders, he said.

But he acknowledged that the Iraqi Army shot some Kurdish Fesh Merga guerrillas by mistake because it had confused them with the intruders, who also wore traditional Kurdish costume.

He denied reports that the Kurdish guerrillas had taken more than 1,000 Iraqi army prisoners.

The governor said casualties were "not a lot," with perhaps 100 to 150 dead and up to 500 or 600 wounded on both sides. People interviewed on the street gave higher numbers, but without much certainty.

## Germans Cancel Ravensbrück Store

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

BONN — A major German supermarket chain and a local government Monday reversed an earlier decision and agreed to cancel the opening of a nearly completed food market adjacent to the Nazi concentration camp at Ravensbrück, north of Berlin.

Manfred Stolpe, premier of the state of Brandenburg, said in Potsdam that the red-roofed Kaiser's market building would be used as a meeting center or cultural facility to avoid desecrating the memorial site with a busy shopping center.

The store, which lies 400 meters (500 yards) from a memorial to the 92,000 women and children, most of them Jews and gypsies, killed at the camp, had set Holocaust survivor groups around the town of Fürstberg, many of whom had hoped the store would provide jobs to ease unemployment and improve access to Western goods.

Mr. Stolpe said the state government will provide the chain with another site for a food store.

About 200 townspeople demonstrated in favor of the store Monday, blocking the town's main street and holding banners saying "Honor the Dead but Do Something for the Living." The store was expected to provide 80 jobs.

The prospect of a commercial strip on the ground where the Nazis imprisoned, performed medical experiments on, and killed mostly young women and their children from 1939 to 1945 had outraged Holocaust survivors. Organizations and individuals have protested to the German government, which left the supermarket controversy to local

authorities responsible for land use in the area.

Opponents and proponents of the market clashed Sunday, in some cases exchanging blows, during Mr. Stolpe's visit to the site, where local residents maintained that their town of 5,000 has more important problems than whether a supermarket is too close to a memorial to victims of the Nazis.

"The real concentration camp is the Soviet army base" also located on the camp grounds, Kirsten Garber, a resident, told Reuters news agency. "Nobody cares about that, not for the last 40 years and not today."

"The shameful and embarrassing statements of the locals stem from pure selfishness," Pastor Eberhard Endermann told worshippers at his Peace Church in Fürstberg Sunday.

"The problem is the average German," the Munich newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung commented, arguing that the public response to a similar controversy in western Germany would likely be no different from that in the east. "This is exactly the same kind of ignorance with whose help the good Germans bore 12 years of the evil National Socialists and their acts of cruelty."

The editorial said the selfish reaction of the residents of Fürstberg was no different from the efforts of the mayor of Dachau to alter his town's image by portraying it not as the site of a Nazi concentration camp but as an idyllic artists' colony.

After protests against the market began last week, the Tengelmann Group, which owns Kaiser's markets, said it was open to alternatives to the Ravensbrück site.

## Arabs Would Gain By Ending Boycott

By Keith Bradsher  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An offer by several Arab countries to end more than four decades of economic warfare against Israel would end a struggle that has wounded but not crippled the Israeli economy, many American companies and the Arab world itself.

Saudi Arabia and Jordan have offered to suspend their boycotts on trade with Israel and companies doing business there in exchange for a suspension of Israel's construction of settlements in the occupied territories. The offer was made after Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979 and which does not observe the ban, suggested such an arrangement.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has rejected any link between the building of settlements and the boycott.

The costs of the boycott over the years have been hard to measure. The losses to the world economy lie mostly in trade deals that were never struck, investments never made and technology never transferred.

The political cloud over business in the region has discouraged the efficient and enriching specialization of economies that trade and foreign investment provide.

Arab countries cut most economic links with Israel when it gained independence in 1948. In 1954, the Arab League, which now has 21 members, passed a resolution that called on members not to trade with Israel.

The Arab League later set up a special office in Damascus to administer the boycott, and in 1972 this office drew up a set of regulations for all league members to apply in international trade and finance. The rules banned economic contacts not only with Israel but also with companies and banks doing business there.

The boycott has been a political issue in the United States, and Congress has passed laws barring American companies from helping the boycott, even when this might involve losing contracts, exports and jobs.

"Our companies have, most of them, with certain exceptions, tried to walk this tightrope between violating these boycott laws and yet playing in the big Arab market," said Representative Charles E.

Schumer, a New York Democrat, who introduced legislation three months ago to tighten federal scrutiny of companies that may reject doing business with Israel.

If the boycott is lifted, the most likely immediate effect would be more foreign investment in Israel, economists and trade lawyers said. There might also be some increase in trade for Israel and the Arab world, they said, both with each other and with small and medium-sized American companies now leery of doing business in the region for legal reasons.

"The heaviest effect of the boycott on Israel has been on investment, and not on goods," said Howard F. Rosen, a research associate at the Institute for International Economics, a Washington center for scholars.

While many companies now sell goods in both Israel and Arab countries, they have been wary of investments in factories and other assets that are hard to hide. And some exports that might have been economic sense were forestalled.

"There is a chilling effect," said Cheryl Sedky, a partner at Kirkpatrick & Lockhart in Washington and the general counsel of the National U.S. Arab Chamber of Commerce. "Smaller companies may feel, 'Ugh, this is a trouble area; let's stay out of it.'"

The United States has been much more strict than other countries in carrying out anti-boycott laws, and some business groups have objected that this represents a sanction that hurts American businesses more than Arab countries.

The enforcement of the Arab boycott has varied across countries and across industries. Saudi Arabia, for instance, conducts strict inspections of imports at its borders, and has been known to turn back products because they contain even a few small Israeli-made components, Mr. Sedky said.

But Arab countries have shown considerable willingness to ignore the boycott to obtain American goods, particularly weapons.

Talk of lifting the boycott comes at a critical time for the Israeli economy. Mr. Rosen said, because the immigration of as many as a million Soviet Jews over the next five years leaves Israel in dire need of foreign investment.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### ANC Demands Inquiry on Secret Aid

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The African National Congress demanded a full inquiry into secret spending by the South African government on Monday, saying the resignation of Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok would not be enough.

Mr. Vlok raised the issue of resignation Sunday night, two days after the disclosure that police had paid the Inkatha Freedom Party, rivals of the ANC, about 1.5 million rand (\$500,000). Most of the money went to a trade union allied to Inkatha. President Frederik W. de Klerk's cabinet began a two-day meeting on Monday that is likely to be dominated by the funding revelations.

Gill Marcus, a spokeswoman for the African National Congress, accused the government of having a 380 million rand slush fund to finance "dirty tricks." She added, "We want an independent judicial inquiry into all secret spending and clandestine operations, including his squad and third force activities."

### Ceausescu Aide Sentenced to 9 Years

BUCHAREST (AP) — The former head of Nicolae Ceausescu's secret police was found guilty Monday of abetting genocide and sentenced by the military's supreme court to nine years in prison. His attorney said his client would appeal.

In its 3-0 decision, the court changed the charge against Iulian Vlad, 60, without explanation from "complicity to genocide," which carries a maximum life sentence, to the lesser "favoring genocide," with a 10-year maximum. The court also stripped him of his military rank of general. The charges stemmed from the alleged killing of 1,038 demonstrators by the secret police during the December 1989 revolution that toppled Mr. Ceausescu.

### 22,000 Flee Pinatubo's Debris Slide

SAN FERNANDO, Philippines (AP) — More than 22,000 people fled homes after an avalanche of volcanic debris from Mount Pinatubo buried about 700 houses, officials said Monday.

Weekend rainfall from a tropical storm in the north of the country dislodged debris from the slopes of the volcano, 80 kilometers (about 50 miles) northwest of Manila. No new casualties were reported.

The Philippine News Agency said 486 houses were buried and a bridge destroyed in Floridablanca, southeast of the volcano, forcing the evacuation of 10,000 residents. In Concepcion, north of Pinatubo, 212 houses were also destroyed. At least 22,094 people from five towns were moved to higher ground by Monday. Volcanologists issued a warning of residents of low-lying areas in 13 other towns to evacuate.

### Storm May Delay Shuttle Launching

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuters) — Thunderstorms could delay the launch of the shuttle Atlantis on a mission to deploy a communications satellite, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Monday.

Weather forecasters at NASA said there was a 50 percent chance of a delay in the scheduled 10:55 A.M. launch on Wednesday from the Kennedy Space Center.

The launch had already been delayed one day to fix an electrical circuit that controls the fuel tank's detachment from the orbiter after launch. Minor repairs were made Sunday of a crack in the floor of the orbiter.

### Rights Activist Is Killed in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Two men shot and killed a human rights activist, Marco Tulio Lopez Hernandez, on Monday as he got off a bus in the northern city of San Pedro Sula, authorities said.

Family members said Mr. Hernandez, 26, had recently returned from spending a year in Italy, where he had sought refuge from death threats. His mother, Liduvina Hernandez, is president of the Honduran Committee of Families of the Detained and Missing. Another of her sons, Enrique, was killed in 1982.

President Rafael Leonardo Callejas condemned the killing, saying, "We are obliged to find those guilty of this death." Rightist groups and some military officers often have been accused of attacking human rights activists in Central America.

### For the Record

British Rail opened an inquiry Monday in Scotland into a head-on train collision late Sunday in which four people died and 22 were injured. The two suburban trains collided a few hundred meters from Newton Station, near the town of Motherwell, southeast of Glasgow. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

The cost of riding the Paris Metro will increase by 5.8 percent on Aug. 1, with the price of a package of 10 tickets will be 34.50 francs (\$5.75), instead of 32.80. (UPI)

The French domestic airline Air Inter expects to maintain 75 percent of its flights on Tuesday and Wednesday when pilots and flight attendants are due to strike, the company said Monday. The strike has been called to protest the transfer of some Air Inter activities to the SEA air mail carrying service. (AP)

A Seacat catamaran has begun service on the ferry route between Calais, France, and Dover, England, the ferry operator Hoverspeed said Monday. The Seacat can carry 450 people and 80 cars and makes the Channel crossing in 35 minutes, against 75 minutes for a car ferry. (AP)

A high-speed Jakarta-Surabaya passenger train link is being considered by Indonesia's state-owned railroad company to meet a growing demand for public transport, a rail official said. The proposed train, with a top speed of 300 kilometers an hour (185 mph), would cover the 700 kilometers (435 miles) in about two and a half hours, he said. The trip currently takes up to 12 hours. (UPI)

## The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday



North America			
Location	Today	Tomorrow	High/Low
Albuquerque	32/61	31/78	31/78
Anchorage	34/55	34/55	34/55
Atlanta	34/55	34/55	34/55
Boston	34/55	34/55	34/55
Buenos Aires	34/55	34/55	34/55
Calcutta	34/55	34/55	34/55
Chicago	34/55	34/55	34/55
Colombo	34/55	34/55	34/55
Dallas	34/55	34/55	34/55
Delhi	34/55	34/55	34/55
Denver	34/55	34/55	34/55
Hankou	34/55	34/55	34/55
Hong Kong	34/55	34/55	34/55
Kobe	34/55	34/55	34/55
London	34/55	34/55	34/55
Los Angeles	34/55	34/55	34/55
Manila	34/55	34/55	34/55
Medan	34/55	34/55	34/55
Mumbai	34/55	34/55	34/55
Nairobi	34/55	34/55	34/55
San Francisco	34/55	34/55	34/55
Shanghai	34/55	34/55	34/55
Singapore	34/55	34/55	34/55
Taipei	34/55	34/55	34/55
Tokyo	34/55	34/55	34/55
Yokohama	34/55	34/55	34/55

Europe			
Location	Today	Tomorrow	High/Low
Amsterdam	34/55	34/55	34/55
Brussels	34/55	34/55	34/55
Copenhagen	34/55	34/55	34/55
Frankfurt	34/55	34/55	34/55
Geneva	34/55	34/55	34/55
Lisbon	34/55	34/55	34/55
Madrid	34/55	34/55	34/55
Moscow	34/55	34/55	34/55
Paris	34/55	34/55	34/55
Rome	34/55	34/55	34/55
Stockholm	34/55	34/55	34/55
Vienna	34/55	34/55	34/55
Zurich	34/55	34/55	34/55

Asia			
Location	Today	Tomorrow	High/Low
Bangkok	34/55	34/55	34/55
Beijing	34/55	34/55	34/55
Bombay	34/55	34/55	34/55
Calcutta	34/55	34/55	34/55
Canton	34/55	34/55	34/55
Colon	34/55	34/55	34/55
Hankou	34/55	34/55	34/55
Hong Kong	34/55	34/55	34/55
Kobe	34/55	34/55	34/55
London	34/55	34/55	34/55
Los Angeles	34/55	34/55	34/55
Manila	34/55	34/55	34/55
Medan	34/55	34/55	34/55
Mumbai	34/55	34/55	34/55
Nairobi	34/55	34/55	34/55
San Francisco	34/55	34/55	34/55
Shanghai	34/55	34/55	34/55
Singapore	34/55	34/55	34/55
Taipei	34/55	34/55	34/55
Tokyo	34/55	34/55	34/55
Yokohama	34/55	34/55	34/55

Latin America			
Location	Today	Tomorrow	High/Low
Buenos Aires	34/55	34/55	34/55
Caracas	34/55	34/55	34/55
Colon	34/55	34/55	34/55
Hankou	34/55	34/55	34/55
Hong Kong	34/55	34/55	34/55
Kobe	34/55	34/55	34/55
London	34/55	34/55	34/55
Los Angeles	34/55	34/55	34/55
Manila	34/55	34/55	34/55
Mexico City	34/55	34/55	34/55
San Francisco	34/55	34/55	34/55
Shanghai	34/55	34/55	34/55
Singapore	34/55	34/55	34/55
Sourabaya	34/55	34/55	34/55
Tokyo	34/55	34/55	34/55
Yokohama	34/55	34/55	34/55
North America			
Location	Today	Tomorrow	High/Low
Anchorage	18/46	11/62	21/63
Atlanta	34/63	23/63	34/67
Boston	27/60	21/61	31/68
Buffalo	27/60	21/61	31/68
Chicago	27/60	21/61	31/68
Columbus	27/60	21/61	31/68
Denver	27/60	21/61	31/68
Detroit	27/60	21/61	31/68
Honolulu	27/60	21/61	31/68
Los Angeles	27/60	21/61	31/68
Manila	27/60	21/61	31/68
Mexico City	27/60	21/61	31/68
San Francisco	27/60	21/61	31/68
Shanghai	27/60	21/61	31/68
Singapore	27/60	21/61	31/68
Sourabaya	27/60	21/61	31/68
Tokyo	27/60	21/61	31/68
Yokohama	27/60	21/61	31/68



**Inquiry on Secret Aid**  
The African National Congress (ANC) is demanding an inquiry into the alleged secret aid from the South African government to the apartheid regime. The ANC says the aid was used to finance the apartheid regime's operations. The ANC also says that the aid was used to finance the apartheid regime's operations.

**Sentenced to 9 Years**  
A former head of the African National Congress (ANC) has been sentenced to 9 years in prison. The sentence was handed down by a court in South Africa. The man was found guilty of treason and other charges.

**Debris Sifted**  
More than 20,000 pieces of debris were found in the wake of a shipwreck. The debris was found in the ocean. The shipwreck was caused by a storm. The debris was found in the ocean.

**Shuttle Launching**  
A shuttle is being launched. The shuttle is being launched by a rocket. The shuttle is being launched by a rocket. The shuttle is being launched by a rocket.

**Killed in Honduras**  
A man was killed in Honduras. The man was killed in Honduras. The man was killed in Honduras. The man was killed in Honduras.

**EL UPDATE**  
A report on the latest developments in the EL conflict. The report says that the conflict is still ongoing. The report says that the conflict is still ongoing. The report says that the conflict is still ongoing.

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General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, wearing the Order of Kuwait, the nation's highest honor.

## Schwarzkopf Honored in Kuwait

**The Associated Press**  
General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the former head of the U.S. military's operations in the Gulf, was honored in Kuwait on Monday. He received the Order of Kuwait, the nation's highest honor. General Schwarzkopf was in Kuwait for a farewell visit. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. The ceremony was held at the Kuwait National Convention Center. General Schwarzkopf was presented with the Order of Kuwait by the Emir of Kuwait. He also received a medal from the Kuwaiti government. General Schwarzkopf was in Kuwait for a farewell visit. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. The ceremony was held at the Kuwait National Convention Center. General Schwarzkopf was presented with the Order of Kuwait by the Emir of Kuwait. He also received a medal from the Kuwaiti government.

## The AIDS Epidemic Spreads in Brazil

### Intravenous Drug Use Biggest Threat

**By James Brooke**  
**New York Times Service**  
SANTOS, Brazil — In a small town in the state of Santa Catarina, the AIDS epidemic is spreading rapidly. The town is known for its drug use. The AIDS epidemic is spreading rapidly. The town is known for its drug use. The AIDS epidemic is spreading rapidly. The town is known for its drug use.

**Although Brazil still lags far behind the United States, its infection rate is rapidly climbing while the rate in the United States appears to be leveling off.**

ca. Brazil ranks second only to the United States in recorded AIDS cases.

Although Brazil, with more than 18,000 cases, still lags far behind the United States, which has roughly 182,000 cases, its infection rate is rapidly climbing while the rate in the United States appears to be leveling off. About a million people in each country are believed to be infected with AIDS-causing viruses.

In Santos, the Brazilian city with the highest infection rate, doctors believe they see the epidemic's future. "Half of our AIDS cases now come from intravenous drug use — that is about the same as New York City," Fabio C. Mesquita, a public health specialist, said at a city-run AIDS referral clinic in Santos, which is just south of São Paulo.

On his office walls, posters warned about the virus. Down the hall, men and women with thinning hair and gaunt visages crowded benches, waiting for treatment. At the start of the epidemic in Brazil, AIDS occurred mainly among homosexual men and people infected through blood transfusions. Today, the virus is spreading rapidly through drug users and their sexual partners.

### Turkey Rules Party Illegal

**ANKARA** — The constitutional court ruled Monday that Turkey's Communist Party was illegal and ordered it to close. The court said the party manifesto included unconstitutional principles aimed at establishing the supremacy of one social class over others. The Anatolian News Agency reported.

## Toxic Level Ebbs In Big Reservoir In California

### Intravenous Drug Use Biggest Threat

**By Lee Hockstader**  
**Washington Post Service**  
PANAMA CITY — Sergeant Scott Milne wheeled his Pontiac 6000 LE through the nighttime darkness of Panama City like a prowling, prowling slumber, creeping down J Street past a neon haze of bars, brothels and massage parlors. The usual array of sparsely dressed women wandered in and out of the Buffalo Bar, the Five Stars Bar and El Cuevo del Zorro (the Fox Hole). But they were not Sergeant Milne's quarry. He was on the lookout for off-duty American servicemen.

"I watch for haircuts, height, how they look and act," he said, ducking into the Relax Bar to give the dance floor and restroom the once-over. "You can tell from their body language. I can just tell." Sergeant Milne, 23, a military policeman from the U.S. Army base at Fort Clayton in Panama, is the man who patrols the "Filthy 15," those watering holes and danger zones that have been declared off-limits to the 12,000 American troops and their dependents in Panama's capital. The patrols, operated jointly with the Panamanian police, are a legacy of Operation Just Cause, the U.S. invasion that toppled General

## Varma, Ex-Maharajah, Dies of a Stroke at 78

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW DELHI** — Sri Chitra Thirunal Balarama Varma, 78, the former maharajah of the Travancore region and one of the last kings to rule before India won independence from Britain in 1947, died of a stroke Friday at a hospital in Trivandrum in the state of Kerala. The maharajah's boldest act was introducing a proclamation in 1936 that allowed low-caste Hindus and untouchables to enter temples, which at that time were reserved for the high-born.

His reign ended along with that of about 600 other kings and princes across India when their dominions were merged with the union of Indian states. Patrick Cruz, 54, of AP Sri Lanka Staff, Colombo, Sri Lanka (AP) — Patrick Cruz, 54, a reporter for The Associated Press in Sri Lanka since 1986, was struck and killed by a train Saturday while returning from an early-morning fishing trip. Mr. Cruz had covered Sri Lanka's ethnic and political wars, including the continuing Tamil revolt against the Sinhalese-controlled government.

**Earl Robinson, 81, Composer and Singer**  
**SEATTLE (AP)** — Composer-singer Earl Robinson, 81, who memorialized the plight of the American worker in "Joe Hill," died Saturday in a car accident. Mr. Robinson's music chronicled the U.S. labor movement since the Depression. His songs include "Ballad for Americans." "The

## Can Doctors Aid in Suicides? N.Y. Will Test Taboo

**By William Glaberson**  
**New York Times Service**  
ROCHESTER, New York — In a grand jury room here, a panel of 23 men and women will explore a frontier of the law: Whether a doctor committed a crime when he helped a leukemia patient commit suicide with an overdose of barbiturates.

At least 22 states have laws that make assisting a suicide a crime, but prosecutions of doctors under the laws have been virtually unknown. Whether Dr. Timothy E. Quill is cleared or charged, the grand jury action is likely to become the clearest test yet of what constitutes assisting a suicide and whether the law can permit doctors to help end life under any circumstances.

"He is a test of what the public sentiment is going to be on assisted suicide," said Jay E. Kantor, the medical ethicist at New York University Medical Center and Bellevue Hospital in Manhattan.

The grand jury, which was expected to convene Monday, likely will consider everything from manslaughter to misdemeanor charges in the case, which gained national attention when The New England Journal of Medicine published an article in the spring in which Dr. Quill, 41, recounted his role in the death of a longtime patient he called Diane.

It could also decide that Dr. Quill had committed no crime, effectively ratifying his decision to tell his patient how to end her life by taking drugs he prescribed. Dr. Quill, an internist who has focused much of his work on efforts to increase patient autonomy in medical treatment, has said he will waive immunity and testify. His lawyer, Douglas E. Rowe, said Dr. Quill had committed no crimes.

The decision of the grand jurors is likely to be based as much on their philosophical perspectives as on technical interpretations of the law, said John J. Regan, a professor of criminal and health-care law at the Hofstra University School of Law in New York. The grand jurors, Mr. Regan said, "will have to use their own value system to decide: Do we want to send a signal that doctors will not be prosecuted if they help their patients commit suicide?"

When Dr. Quill's account was published in March, many doctors said it was a milestone. His supporters said the steps he took with the patient he had been treating for eight years seemed to answer ethical objections raised in other publicized cases, including that of Dr. Jack Kevorkian, a

Michigan physician who helped an Oregon woman end her life in June 1990 by hooking her up to a "suicide machine" he had designed.

Dr. Quill wrote that Diane had consulted with him, family members and a psychologist about her decision to refuse chemotherapy, which had a 1-in-4 chance of success, and to take her life when she became very ill.

After he published his article, Dr. Quill said he had decided to go public partly to present an alternative to Dr. Kevorkian's approach, using a machine in the death of a patient whom Dr. Kevorkian did not know well.

In December a Michigan judge dismissed homicide charges against Dr. Kevorkian in the death of the woman who used his machine. Janet Adkins, who was suffering from Alzheimer's disease, Michigan is one of the states that does not have a law against assisted suicide.

Legal experts said at the time that a clear test of the legal boundaries governing doctors who help in suicides would be decided at a later date in a state with a law like the one in New York. It said that any person commits a crime when he "intentionally causes or aids another person to commit suicide." The punishment is 5 to 15 years in prison.

Some doctors praised Dr. Quill for describing a compassionate way to assist patients facing death and for exposing what they said was a common but hidden practice.

Some legal and medical experts who praise Dr. Quill for shedding light on a hidden practice are criticizing the Rochester district attorney, Howard R. Rehn, for shutting off open discussion of the issues with the threat of prosecution.

Mr. Rehn is being praised by some opponents of euthanasia who said they were horrified by Dr. Quill's description because it appeared to present a blueprint for doctors to end the lives of patients in despair.

"I think he very clearly assisted her and nudged her toward taking her own life," said Rita L. Marker, director of the International Anti-Euthanasia Task Force, based in Steubenville, Ohio.

"I believe that is a crime and should be a crime," Dr. Quill wrote, for example, that he told the medical examiner that Diane had died of "acute leukemia," even though "it was not the leukemia."

Under New York law, "offering a false statement for filing," as in a death certificate, is a misdemeanor punishable by up to a year in prison.

## Hunting GIs in the 'Filthy 15'

### In Panama City's Dens of Iniquity, Joint Police Patrols

**By Lee Hockstader**  
**Washington Post Service**  
PANAMA CITY — Sergeant Scott Milne wheeled his Pontiac 6000 LE through the nighttime darkness of Panama City like a prowling, prowling slumber, creeping down J Street past a neon haze of bars, brothels and massage parlors. The usual array of sparsely dressed women wandered in and out of the Buffalo Bar, the Five Stars Bar and El Cuevo del Zorro (the Fox Hole). But they were not Sergeant Milne's quarry. He was on the lookout for off-duty American servicemen.

"I watch for haircuts, height, how they look and act," he said, ducking into the Relax Bar to give the dance floor and restroom the once-over. "You can tell from their body language. I can just tell." Sergeant Milne, 23, a military policeman from the U.S. Army base at Fort Clayton in Panama, is the man who patrols the "Filthy 15," those watering holes and danger zones that have been declared off-limits to the 12,000 American troops and their dependents in Panama's capital.

The patrols, operated jointly with the Panamanian police, are a legacy of Operation Just Cause, the U.S. invasion that toppled General

## Canadian Cold Front Fans Sweltering U.S.

### A stifling heat wave entered its seventh day Monday over much of the eastern half of the United States, but cooling relief arrived for some regions.

A cold front working its way south from Canada helped lower the temperature at Boston's Logan airport to about 75 degrees Fahrenheit (24 degrees centigrade) noon Monday, the National Weather Service said. That contrasted with 94 (34.5) just 24 hours earlier. "The back of the heat wave is broken," said Walt Drag of the weather service in Boston.

In New York City, the noon temperature was 88 (31), about 10 (5.6) degrees off Sunday's noon reading. Further south and west, scorching heat lingered, with forecasters predicting that temperatures would start dropping Tuesday.

In New York, the heat wave created a record demand for electricity over the weekend. The temperature reached 102 Fahrenheit (39 centigrade) Sunday — the highest temperature in 14 years — and ozone levels soared. The elderly and people with respiratory diseases were warned to stay indoors.

There were extra ambulance calls, joggers having trouble breathing, elderly people with heart attacks, even stabbings and shootings that some officials attributed to tempers that flared in the heat.

The cooler weather Monday followed a weekend in which temperatures soared into the upper 90s (30s) and triple digits in New England, the middle Atlantic coast and the central Plains.

On Sunday, the mercury reached 106 (41) in Salina, Kansas, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Beatrice, Nebraska. Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Newark, New Jersey, were among East Coast cities that set or tied records for the date.

Lou McGuire of Home City Ice Co., said workers sweated to keep up with demand. The company has 10 plants in West Virginia and Ohio. "Business is fantastic," he said.

New York recorded levels of more than 12 parts of ozone per million parts of air over the weekend. Ozone is formed when hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, components of vehicle exhaust fumes, bake in the sunlight. It can cause wheezing, coughing and even permanent lung damage.

## U.S. Wary of Japanese Plan

### Pacific Security Idea Seen as Harmful to Direct Alliances

**By Michael Richardson**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
KUALA LUMPUR — The United States, eager to keep a network of strategic bilateral alliances in Asia and the Pacific, reacted warily on Monday to a proposal by Japan to strengthen regional security ties.

Southeast Asian nations also reacted cautiously to the Japanese plan. Officials said they were concerned that it might be seen as a new multilateral alliance that would complicate the task of improving relations with Indonesia, the Soviet Union and China.

Yasu Nakayama, the Japanese foreign minister, made the proposal for an intensified dialogue on political and security issues to a meeting of ministers and senior officials from 12 non-Communist Asia-Pacific nations and the European Community.

He said that such an exchange, including full discussion of Japan's defense and foreign policies, would "increase the sense of security felt by all parties."

Mr. Nakayama said that Japan was committed to maintaining "a purely defensive posture." But efforts to expand Japanese political influence in Asia and the Pacific, he said, had "caused anxiety and concern among other countries as to how far our role would expand and whether or not it would take on military dimensions."

American officials said that before endorsing Tokyo's proposal, the United States wanted to be certain that the plan had support and would not weaken bilateral alliances that Washington has maintained in Asia since World War II.

Robert B. Zoellick, U.S. undersecretary of state, said that the loose network of alliances — with Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia — "has made Asia relatively secure and stable, and has underpinned its economic dynamism."

Mr. Zoellick was speaking on behalf of Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, whose arrival in Kuala Lumpur was delayed until Tuesday by an extension of his talks in the Middle East.

Others taking part in the annual meeting with ASEAN are Japan, the EC, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea.

The ASEAN members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Officials said that they were not rejecting the Japanese proposal for a meeting of senior officials from the Asia Pacific countries before the next meeting of the group in Manila in mid-1992. They said they wanted to study it more closely.

**U.S. Priest Is Seized By Salvadoran Police**  
**Agence France-Presse**  
SAN SALVADOR — A U.S. priest has been seized by Salvadoran security forces in a poor district on the northern edge of the capital, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador said.

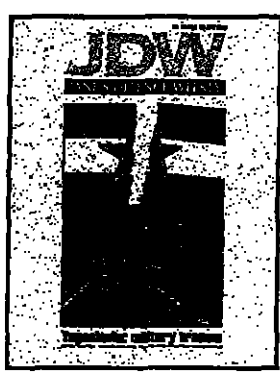
Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez said Father Dennis Michael Hand was taken into custody on July 17 by plainclothes police.

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# At Camp in Croatia, Serbs Train for War

By Mary Bhattia

**SAMARICA MOUNTAIN.** Yugoslavia — "Captain Dragan" and his black swastika stick are Croatia's nightmare come to life. Here in a mountain camp set deep in the Croatian forest and ringed with mine fields, Dragan, who is known as a half-Serbian mercenary with Australian citizenship who will not give his real name — is drilling Serbian guerrilla fighters for war.

The goal is to "liberate" the large chunk of Croatia that the Serbian minority has blockaded as its autonomous region and named the Republic of Krajina.

"Every weapons dealer in the world has been trying to talk to us. The terms are, 'Take it now, pay us when you win.' Soon we'll have helicopters, and we'll be bringing in artillery pieces, too."

The camp, about 95 kilometers (60 miles) south of the Croatian capital, Zagreb, is one of about 18 scattered throughout Krajina. It is big — several hundred men headquartered in what was once a tourist hotel — and well-equipped. There are new guns, new supply trucks, plenty of food and medicine.

Yugoslavia's ethnic hatred and mistrust have led to the creation of these camps. Croatia, Yugoslavia's second-largest republic, declared independence nearly a month ago, formalizing its long-announced intention to secede and take along its sizable Serbian enclaves and their population of 600,000.

Dragan is part of a Serbian campaign in and out of Croatia to pre-

vent that. "All we're saying is, if you want to leave Yugoslavia, go ahead. But you can't take our people with you," he said.

And as Croatian leaders have long insisted, there is ample evidence that Serbian fighters here are receiving clandestine support and equipment from Serbian officers in the Yugoslav federal army.

At camp headquarters, the young commander read positions

Dragan said the camp's prison holds five Croatian national guardsmen, accused of carrying vials of poison to contaminate the camp's drinking water. One Croatian, Dragan said, had a knife with the words "Serb-slaughterer" engraved on its long blade.

For the past two months, Dragan has been moving through Krajina, turning a rebel force of Serbs into what amounts to a 12,000-member

Last week, soldiers from this camp swept down on the nearby village of Jabukovac, attacking a police building manned by 200 Croatian national guardsmen. The guardsmen sent for reinforcements and several hundred more police arrived.

The battle lasted three days and three nights. Serbian forces carried out a similar attack in Lubovo, also in Krajina. "That was Operation Wasp," Dragan said. The Croats, he claimed, had "32 dead, 26 seriously wounded, 105 with minor wounds."

Both sides are believed to distort casualty figures for propaganda purposes. Croatian police reported no deaths from the fighting at Jabukovac.

The steady onslaught of shelling, grenades and mortar attacks, the burning of houses and a death toll of 10 to 15 people a week have forced more than 11,000 people — Serbs and Croats — from their homes in Krajina's border territories, and from a similar area of conflict in Slavonia, in eastern Croatia.

Croatian officials have long accused the Serbian republic's nationalist president, Slobodan Milosevic, of being behind the Serbian trouble in Croatia. Mr. Milosevic has vowed not to let Croatia leave Yugoslavia.

Dragan said his 12,000 men do not receive funding from either Serbia or Mr. Milosevic. The money for his operations, he said, comes from small donations from Serbian citizens. But he enthusiastically described Mr. Milosevic as the guiding spirit of the Serbian rebellion.

**'Every weapons dealer in the world has been trying to talk to us. The terms are, 'Take it now, pay us when you win.' Soon we'll have helicopters, and we'll be bringing in artillery pieces, too.'**

Captain Dragan

from detailed Yugoslav Army topographical maps. Soldiers wear crisp, new camouflage uniforms. The uniforms are identical to those worn by the special forces of the federal army. Local officials say they were provided by federal army officers.

"There are some individuals within the army who are helping," said Dragan. Those individuals include unit commanders, he said. "It is just natural to expect that."

The camp has an air of lassitude and menace. Dragan, 36, said that he comes from a Serbian-German family, was raised outside Yugoslavia and has a military background. He speaks English with a mild Australian accent. His officers carry new automatic pistols equipped with silencers.

Serbian army within Croatia. The paramilitary troops are a collection of former federal army officers, former Communists, mostly local men who see a resurgence of Croatia's World War II fascism in the nationalistic slogans, symbols and job discrimination that are part of Croatia's new post-Communist government.

The Serbian rebel strategy is to take control of towns and villages on Krajina's rim that are still held by the Croatian police and national guard. Once Krajina's borders are secured, Dragan said, the Croatian politicians will be forced to capitulate.

In the meantime, the conflicts are frequent, bloody and intensifying.



Franjo Tudjman, president of Croatia, leaving a meeting of federal and republican leaders in Ohrid.

## 12 Killed In Croatia Fighting

Yugoslav Leaders Begin Crisis Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**OHRI, Yugoslavia** — Ten Croatian policemen and two civilians were reported killed in a battle in Croatia on Monday, and Yugoslav leaders said they feared a further deterioration in the situation if new talks on the crisis failed.

Tanjug, the official federal press agency, said that mortar and machine-gun battles erupted around dawn in the eastern Croatian town of Mirkovci, 120 kilometers (75 miles) northwest of Belgrade, and that the 12 people were killed as hand-to-hand fighting broke out.

Croatian radio said federal planes and Croatian National Guardsmen had exchanged fire in Vinkovci, but the report could not be confirmed.

It appeared to be the heaviest fighting since Serbs took up arms to oppose a declaration of independence by the leaders of the republic of Croatia.

The battle cast a shadow over a meeting between the heads of the six Yugoslav republics, the eight-member state presidency and senior government leaders in the lakeside resort of Ohrid in the republic of Macedonia.

The national presidency said its members had agreed that army troops stationed in Croatia would return to their barracks once militias in the republic had disarmed and demobilized.

The Yugoslav leaders convened the meeting, which is expected to last two days, to seek ways to end the country's crisis and keep its federation functioning.

They hoped to reach an agreement guaranteeing that Serbs and Croats would end the fighting, in which scores of people have been killed since Croatia and Slovenia declared independence last month.

"We face a catastrophic situation in the country," said a state presidency member, Vasil Tupurkovski. "This agreement should ensure that there will be no bloodshed and secure the basic functioning of the country's political system."

Later, however, President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia walked out of the meeting, which continued without him, the officials said.

His departure dampened hopes that a peace accord among the various republics might be reached during the talks.

The fresh fighting in eastern Croatia, following a weekend of clashes across the republic, has now shifted to the political arena, as the republics begin to control the violence.

At least 26 people had been killed since Friday in confrontations between Croatian police and members of Serbian minority, which numbers 600,000, who have taken up arms to oppose the republic's drive for independence.

The fighting in Croatia has aggravated a crisis that threatens to break up the country and increased fears that full-scale civil war could erupt and spread outside Yugoslavia.

"Europe is a house," said President Stipe Mesic, a Croat, after flying to Ohrid. "If one apartment catches fire, the whole building goes up in flames."

The European Community helped negotiate a cease-fire between Slovenia and the army on July 7 and is monitoring the truce, under which Slovenia and Croatia agreed to make no more independent moves for three months.

Under an agreement concluded last week, the first federal army soldiers started leaving Slovenia's international border posts on Sunday. But Croatia also wants all federal tanks and troops removed from its territory.

The issue is expected to be on the agenda in Ohrid, and the talks are likely to be tough. (Reuters, AP)



James A. Baker 3d, center, meeting Monday with Yitzhak Shamir, right, and Moshe Arens.

## BAKER: Shamir Wants U.S. to Clarify Its Peace Conference Proposals

(Continued from page 1)

Yossi Ahimier, who told Israeli television of Prime Minister Shamir's striking characterization of Syria's changing attitude as "revolutionary," said:

"We want, first of all, to know what is the true Syrian position — if there is a real will for peace or if these are only tactical changes by the Syrians."

Mr. Shamir, asked by Israeli television whether he believed a peace conference could start within the next few months, said: "It's very

possible that talks could be held in the framework of peace negotiations between us and the Arab world."

Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, representing hard-liners in the governing Likud bloc, said after the cabinet meeting that the Syrian position was only a "tactic."

Mr. Ahimier, the Shamir adviser, said that "the central problem is the composition of the Palestinian delegation."

Faisal Husseini, an influential

Palestinian from East Jerusalem who has been meeting with Mr. Baker, said:

"To have a Palestinian from Jerusalem in the negotiations is a decision for the Palestinians, and no talks will start without Palestinians from Jerusalem."

After leaving Israel, Mr. Baker telephoned Mr. Bush to report on the discussions. The presidential national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, told reporters on Air Force One that he did not think the administration was "prepared for

indefinite delay" in the Israeli response.

Mr. Scowcroft said he thought that Mr. Bush "would like it to be resolved by the time he gets to Moscow."

Mr. Bush arrives in Moscow next Monday for meetings with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. If Israel agrees to take part in a peace conference, that would allow Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev, whose countries have offered to co-sponsor such talks, to make the announcement.

(Reuters, AP)

## TOURIST: Cheap Trip and, Perhaps, an Illegal Job

(Continued from page 1)

quires employers to contribute more than 40 percent of a worker's salary to various health and retirement programs.

Recently, the national police conducted raids on workplaces in the Paris area, including the huge Euro Disneyland construction site at Marne La Vallée. The raid conducted by 625 gendarmes netted dozens of illegal Polish workers, including a former diplomat at the Polish Embassy in Paris.

The police estimated that one

Paris construction company had hired as many as 3,000 illegal East Europeans. According to an investigative report in the Paris newspaper, Le Canard Enchaîné, the illegal workers were paid an average of \$800 a month, about \$500 below the normal wage for construction workers doing similar jobs.

As in the United States, the construction industry is one of the main employers of clandestine laborers. The layers of contractors and subcontractors in major projects make work difficult for labor inspectors. In France, the Canard Enchaîné estimated, one of every 12 homes is built with this illegal labor. According to the national statistical service, an estimated \$4 billion to \$5 billion worth of construction is done "black."

The French government is already confronted with a burning political debate because of immigration from the south — mainly from the Arab states of the North African Maghreb.

And the estimated 3 million

Muslim Arab immigrants are likely to be the first ones displaced by the new migrants from the east, who share with the French both religion and European culture. The East Europeans have already emerged as the illegal workers of choice for French employers.

In its article, the Canard Enchaîné quoted a work site inspector about the relative ease with which illegal Poles find work here: "The Poles are good Christians who melt easily into the masses."

The article was accompanied by a political sketch by the cartoonist Cabu. It showed two gendarmes standing in front of the Euro Disney work site. On one side of the construction site, long-robed Muslim workers bowed low to the ground in prayer. On the other side, Christian workers prayed on their knees, their hands folded before them.

"The legitimate workers are pointed toward Mecca," said one gendarme. "Whereas the illegal Poles are pointed toward the Vatican."

## PLANES: U.S. Blocks Sale

(Continued from page 1)

believed to wield considerable influence over the Shiite Muslim militants holding the British hostages along with six Americans.

But a Foreign Office spokesman said the department did not see any connection between the U.S. decision and the hostage issue.

The United States imposed trade sanctions on Iran in 1979. A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry in London said Washington had not acted evenhandedly in the affair, particularly in light of the approval granted to Fokker, a competitor, whose commuter jets have a lower U.S. content but include engines and some components, including the wings, made in Britain.

Reuters quoted a British government source as saying that the U.S. decision, relayed through the British Embassy in Washington, was "quite firm."

## Yeltsin Ban Denounced By Party

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MOSCOW** — Soviet Communists on Monday denounced as unconstitutional a decree by Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian Republic president, banning Communist Party cells from state institutions, offices and factories in the republic.

Heads of cells in factories defended their party units, once the backbone of Communist control over industry, farms and offices, saying Mr. Yeltsin's attempt to disband them was illegal.

"The decree also contradicts the norms of international political freedoms," said Vladimir Markov, spokesman for the Communist Party in the Russian Republic. "This is a step away from civilization."

Mr. Yeltsin, in his first major decree as president of the Soviet Union's biggest republic, ordered party cells in state organizations to disband within two weeks.

The move appeared to be a step toward his primary goal of excluding Communist cells from the army, police and KGB security service.

There was no reaction from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is struggling to head off a split in his once omnipotent party.

But Tatiana Kashkova, the party secretary at Moscow's giant Hammer and Sickle steel works, protested: "The party existed in this factory even before the Bolshevik Revolution and it cannot be banished by decree. This cannot apply to us."

She said her factory, like about 70 percent of industrial enterprises in Moscow, was controlled by the central Soviet government, not the republic. Mr. Yeltsin's decree referred explicitly to enterprises everywhere in Russia.

After the Bolshevik Revolution, Communist leaders used party cells to keep a tight rein on the economy, ministries and the security forces.

Since Mr. Gorbachev lifted the guarantee of exclusive power for the Communist Party last year, the cells' influence has waned. But local officials still have considerable power and influence in some conservative provinces as well as in the security forces.

Mr. Yeltsin's decree banned all political parties from activity in state organizations, not just the Communists. But it was clearly aimed at the Communists, who are the only party with a network.

(Reuters, AP)

## SPIES: Germany to File Charges

(Continued from page 1)

his principal aides, Günter Gumbel, was an East German agent planted in the chancellor's entourage by Mr. Wolf, who guided East German espionage for 33 years until his resignation in 1966.

Though there have been numerous investigations into the activities of East Germany's secret service, the Stasi, in spying on other East Germans, these are the first cases brought against agents of the overseas espionage branch of the many-tentacled Ministry for State Security.

Since the Germans united last Oct. 3, hardly a week has gone by without further disclosures of East German espionage activity against West Germany and Western institutions like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Though East Germany was long known as a nest of espionage, the disclosures underscored the extent of its agents' clandestine infiltration.

Mr. Grossmann, an expert on Allied activity in West Berlin and on the West German armed forces, succeeded Mr. Wolf in as chief spy in November 1966.

The other defendants are Ralf Devaux, who was responsible for spying on the political parties of West Germany; Bernhard Schorn, who directed espionage against

Bonn's foreign service, and Bernd Fischer and Siegfried Kern, lesser-ranking officials who actively recruited agents and spied against West German institutions.

Günter Widmaier, an attorney for Mr. Grossmann in Karlsruhe, announced that he would ask the Berlin court hearing the case to petition Germany's highest court for a judgment on the constitutionality of the charges.

Mr. Widmaier's objection is rooted in the principle that no one can be criminally liable for deeds that were not only legal but indeed required at the time they were committed. Mr. Förster, speaking by phone from Karlsruhe, conceded that the Berlin court could be expected to request such a decision.

Fearful of prosecution, Mr. Wolf fled Germany last year to the Soviet Union and has refused to return without assurances that he will not be tried, which the Bonn government has thus far refused to give.

Mr. Grossmann was taken into custody when the Germans unified last October and the jurisdiction of federal prosecutors was extended to the former East Germany. But he was released shortly thereafter, prompting speculation that he might have obtained his freedom in exchange for assurances of cooperation. None of the five defendants are now in custody.

## CHINA: Hong Kong Answers Plea

(Continued from page 1)

ance. When a devastating earthquake killed an estimated 650,000 Chinese in 1976, for example, Beijing tried to cover up the disaster and spurned offers of aid.

The last time there was a fundraising campaign in Hong Kong that could even be compared to the current frenzy occurred very much without Beijing's consent. It was in the spring of 1989, in support of China's democracy movement.

Many of the same people who solicited contributions for students calling for the ouster of Prime Minister Li Peng are now raising even greater sums to help bail out his government.

"It's practically the same thing to me," said John Sham, a film producer who helped plan a celebrity concert in support of the democracy movement and is now involved in the planning of a seven-hour concert to raise money for the flood victims. "When I raised money for the movement, I was doing it for the benefit of my own countrypeople. Now they are in agony."

But Hong Kong's enthusiastic

support for the democracy movement and its subsequent use as an escape route for several of the movement's key leaders strained relations with Beijing, which has repeatedly accused the colony of being a base for subversion. The flood offers a unique opportunity to change Beijing's mind.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for example, displeased Beijing earlier this year when it moved its official domicile from Hong Kong to London in anticipation of 1997. Nevertheless, it was one of the first to answer Beijing's appeal.

And once a leading institution like the Hongkong Bank was seen giving generously, few of Hong Kong's other large companies could afford to stay on the sidelines.

"So many people are so dependent on good relations with China," said one experienced fundraiser, "that in a situation like this they have to be seen tossing money into the pot — and a lot of it."

For the moment at least, it has had a positive effect. Mr. Li on Friday warmly praised the colony for its generous donations.

## French Carrier Hit by Blast

The Associated Press

**TOULON, France** — The French aircraft carrier Clemenceau remained operational Monday despite a fire in one of its hangars from a suspected electrical fault. Five persons were hospitalized.

The 16,000-ton carrier was damaged by a blast in one of its hangars. The fire broke out in the early morning and was quickly contained. The carrier is expected to return to sea duty within a few days.

The carrier is the largest and most advanced in the French fleet. It is equipped with a variety of aircraft, including the latest Mirage 2000 fighters.

The carrier is currently on a mission in the Mediterranean Sea. It is expected to remain there for several weeks.

The carrier is a symbol of French military power. It is a testament to the country's commitment to international peace and stability.

The carrier is a source of pride for the French people. It is a symbol of the country's rich military heritage.

The carrier is a testament to the country's technological prowess. It is a symbol of the country's commitment to innovation and progress.

The carrier is a source of inspiration for the French people. It is a symbol of the country's strength and resilience.

The carrier is a testament to the country's commitment to the defense of freedom and democracy. It is a symbol of the country's unwavering support for the United Nations and the principles of international law.

The carrier is a source of pride for the French people. It is a symbol of the country's rich military heritage.

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# 12 Killed In Croatia Fighting Yugoslav Leader Begin Crisis Talk

CORRIGENDUM: The Staff Front Page headline on the killing of 12 people in Croatia was incorrect. The correct number was 12 people were killed in Croatia on Monday, and the correct number of people killed in the fighting was 12 people were killed in the fighting.

The fighting in Croatia was reported to have been the most intense since the fighting in Bosnia. The fighting in Croatia was reported to have been the most intense since the fighting in Bosnia.

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Dior fan-pleated collar on a camel hair suit cuffed in fur, above; Nina Ricci's ball gown, top right; Jean-Louis Scherrer's silk scarf dress, far right; and Hanae Mori's asymmetric velvet dress with animal markings on lace sleeves.



## STYLE MAKERS

### Pierre Cardin

THE LABEL AND THE MAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pierre Cardin sums up his fashion life with these words: "My name is more important than myself." It is, in Hollywood terms, both his triumph and his tragedy.

The man who has built the world's most successful fashion empire and who is a celebrity in five continents, is also the most reviled by his colleagues. They say he has exploited his name and cheapened the prestige of high fashion. Even his staff admits that Cardin has little to do with the frying pans or Taiwanese key rings sold under license in his name, not to mention the clothes.

Yet Pierre Cardin was and is an extraordinary fashion visionary. He was the first to understand the importance of ready-to-wear, to take the stuff out of menswear and make it athletic, to create futuristic fashion when it was just a laser beam in the eye. He was a pioneer in postwar Japan and took his fashion to China and behind the Iron Curtain. He linked fashion to art, using his own theater often to promote unknown talent—and, of course himself.

A new book by Richard Morris, a financial journalist, looks at "The Man Who Became a Label" (Transworld Publishers Ltd.). Cardin is not going to like this warts-and-all portrait, but it will certainly be devoured by the staff at Cardin's many dusty, chaotic Paris mansions, where moving furniture and offices is a way of life, and where the boss may be found in the store rearranging the merchandise. The overriding impression is that this 69-year-old man, raised by down-on-their-luck Italian immigrant parents in and around industrial Saint-Etienne, in south central France, and now reputedly worth \$320 million—travels light.

"I can go all over the world with just three outfits: a blue blazer and gray flannel pants, a gray flannel suit, and black tie," he said as he traveled through America, where his luggage alone sells at the rate of \$200,000 a week.

There are some arresting vignettes: Cardin squeezing away for himself all the socks a licensee sends in for approval; Cardin sweeping the floors in the cellar of his offices opposite the Elysée Palace; Cardin refusing, like a naughty schoolboy, to attend a meeting set up for months; his 90-year-old sister, Janine, preparing a simple steak and salad and ironing her billionaire brother's shirts.

Those shirts, as Morris noted in his interview for Forbes magazine that sparked this (unauthorized) book, were likely to be frayed around the collar and a tad grumpy at the cuffs. But in their breast pocket Cardin, and he alone, keeps his business figures. Under the shirt beats a peasant's heart. Cardin has a better-under-the-bed fear of banks, and such a distrust of lawyers that he prefers to sign (reluctantly) every check himself, and make every licensing deal.

Morris sets out his thesis: "Pierre Cardin's organization is utter chaos. One of the most staggeringly unprofessional organizations



Pierre Cardin, with his models, at Monday's collection.

ever to reach the billion-dollar mark. In 30 years, no executive working at Cardin has ever seen a budget or a business plan."

The author's analytical business mind unraveling of the complexities of this secret empire is the strength of this book, which, in the world of vainglorious fashion biographies stuffed with glossy pictures, is thorough, excellently researched, racy and entertaining.

Morris slows the flow with his stolid paragraphs of background. He also finds it hard to grasp the importance of Cardin's early designs, or his technical skills, taught by a small provincial tailor, and honed at Paquin and Dior.

Perhaps Morris does not quite believe the stories of Cardin's youth—when the boy with "lizard eyes" under long grish eyelashes sewed Christian Dior's fantastic costumes for Coco's "La Belle et la Bête," and made his fashion mark designing ball dresses. When he set up his own house in 1949, Dior, no doubt half in love with his protégé, sent him 144 red roses and his client overflow.

There is an intriguing, but not intrusive, account of Cardin's relationships with Jeanne Moreau and with his partner André Oliver, who is given due justice for a lifetime as loyal assistant.

The myths Cardin has spread are mostly debunked. He was not thrown out of Paris couture for daring to do ready-to-wear; he left of his own accord to break the Chambre Syndicale's embargo on

press coverage. Many enterprises (including the worldwide expansion of Maxim's) have flopped. At one stage, his theater, the Espace Pierre Cardin, so drained away money that Cardin, in an outrageous coup, summoned licensees and told them to pay six months' revenues in advance. Cardin seems to be a poor payer and to be mean-spirited to his staff.

If Cardin is, as Morris says, "a flake. A man who couldn't manage his way across a room, let alone run a multinational corporation," how come he is, in Morris's own summing up, "a phenomenal success."

Deep down in Cardin's soul, does he perhaps believe in fashion democracy—in feeding the dreams of the poor with the toys of the rich, even if they are just 85 pence and discounted ties sprinkled with the stardust of his celebrity.

Suzy Menkes

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## Style

# Couture Shows Back to Earth Dior Pleases the Clients, but Is Short on Imagination

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jessye Norman let out a sound you don't usually hear from her famous deep throat at the end of the Dior show. "Whoooo," she squawked. "That was fabulous."

The rest of the front row ladies were of the same voice.

"That was a spectacular show," said Ivana Trump, in a mint green Carolina Herrera dress

and clutching a Pucci purse. "I loved it. I think he's a genius," said Eva O'Neill, Ivana's blonde sidekick.

"Great," said ex-sister-in-law Blaine Trump from under her jaunty boater worn with a Bill Blass turtleneck. Well isn't that nice that all the clients are enjoying themselves! For fashion's pros, the couture shows have crashed right down to earth after Christian Lacroix's high wire act Sunday. Most of them have been about as entertaining as sitting through a provincial circus—with as many spangles and feathers.

Dior's show was not like that. It was restrained, classy, elegant, superbly crafted by some of the best ateliers in Paris. And that was about it. All the excitement was at the beginning, when the Elysée Palace canceled Prime Minister Edith Cresson's appearance 10 minutes before the show—after an arrival prepared two hours before with phalanxes of police. It was another maladroit piece of PR from "Madame La Gaffe." It left Dior's center front lineup as Claude Pompidou, chairman Bernard Arnault, his Canadian pianist friend Helen Mercier, Jessye Norman and Paloma Picasso in a silk shirt printed with her signature kisses.

There was plenty to like in Gianfranco Ferré's collection, for the suits were slender, elegant and wearable. The colors were gently orchestrated from crème caramel through blush pink to salmon to lacquer red. The trouble was that, in musical terms, it was like hearing the scales instead of the symphony. It was difficult to believe that we were not mostly getting the same suit repeated, although it came here in camel cashmere and there with a brown crocodile-stamped leather skirt; now with a deep fur trim at the hem and later barnacled with embroidery. It came also as a pantsuit. And with an ankle-length skirt.

"I wanted to get a feeling of chinoiserie interpreted in a European way—like the oriental antiques in Paris or English Chippendale furniture," Ferré said before the show.

He attempted, therefore, some oriental post-modernism—grafting embroidery or jeweled shoes and gloves onto his spare silhouette. A fan of pleats—a detachable collar—circled the neckline of a suit; or fur cuffs or lining would enrich a plain coat. The Eastern inspiration worked best when it was in the cut, as in a cashmere coat with deep kimono sleeves. The floating beige robe with an imperial train must have been destined for Jessye Norman, for whom Ferré has already designed concert costumes. Otherwise there were no grand gowns in this show; everything was slender and slimline, although there were some pretty fancy embroideries, especially a cheong sam shimmering in gold, and a jacket worked in stones as translucent as jade and studded with oriental birds.

Even they did not make the pulse race or the heart pound fortissimo.

It isn't such a bad thing to please the couture clients. But Dior is, after all, one of the most prestigious names in Paris. And you couldn't help feeling after the show: "C'est tout? Is it?"

The audacity of the imagination was missing too in the rest of the shows. Cardin stayed out on his extraterrestrial circuit, making much of the body suit (that most designers are letting drop this season) as a basis for the brief apron tunics, circular ponchos and place-mat minis that pass as daywear. That old familiar space age feeling brought a shiny vinyl trim that looked modern on a short swingy poncho coat. It also produced a new Cardin wonder: a sleeve that appeared to have a satellite dish swirled inside the cuff. Cardin, like others, is trying for long this season. When skirts were not short and flaring, they were those half-way-house ideas that are supposed to get women acclimat-

ed to the new length: skirts vertically paneled to mid-calf, opening to show a bit of leg.

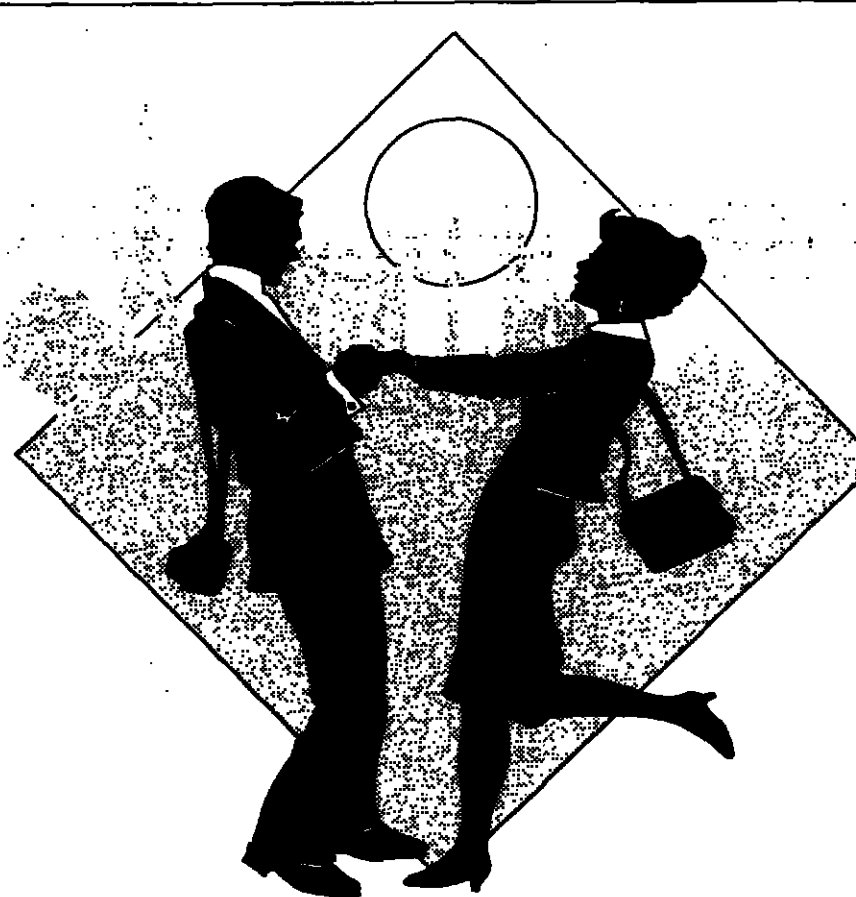
Jean-Louis Scherrer had the right ideas—although they didn't add up to much. He had softened his collection with lots of pants. He put a mid-calf camel cashmere coat, its lapels tipped with gold, over a wispy brown chiffon evening dress. It sort of worked as part of the new restraint. Since Hermès bought a share in his house, Scherrer has made a big thing of scarf prints, and he wrapped them in miracles of origami into slim day dresses. Like the tiny-tucked chiffon evening dresses, they showed the fabulous workmanship of Scherrer's ateliers. But what is all this couture craft for?

It just goes to make the ritz clothes his clients know and like—fur, velvet and chenille flowing in rivulets of green red and gold into a sporty parka. It produces a bauble-shaped coat of feathers dyed unnatural colors, with exactly the same tones picked out in ribbons on a black dress. Or the series of little Parisian black dresses, whoofed with feathers round the jacket or inset with a crazy paving of crystal pleats.

The best of the evening clothes were figured velvet Fortuny-inspired robes—inspired perhaps by Scherrer's daughter Leonora, in the front row, in her antique Venetian pleated jacket. Also front row, pretending to fight over a sex-pot black chiffon outfit with two strategic dabs of gold sequins, were Isabel d'Ornano and Pat Kennedy Lawford. Scherrer moved all his ladies on to the Ritz, still the only place in Paris to see and be seen at lunch, although a few brave souls are trying out Arnaud's restaurant, decorated by Jacques Grange, opposite Dior in Avenue Montaigne.

Both the days and the nights are getting longer at Hanae Mori. She dropped hemlines to demi-long for the cocktail hour, making her famous butterfly motif in grainy beads on slimline mid-calf dresses. This proportion will always look dowdy to most women. For day, Mori's line was short, focusing on three-quarter tunics and coats. Dresses were cut and draped asymmetrically, with sculpted evening looks that brought in a bauble-shaped short skirt and a one-sleeve evening dress bubbling in turquoise satin down one arm.

Gérard Pipart at Nina Ricci has been designing costumes for the Kirov Ballet's "Cinderella." The best of his show was in the finale of twinkles tulle dance dresses, and in other sweeping ball gowns skirted day-wear, in plaids with checkered hose. But his daytime line was mostly a vampish mid-calf which was not so much femme fatale as fatal.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Banks Can Get Too Big

Consolidation in the American banking industry is picking up speed. The merger announced last week between two of the biggest New York banks, Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover, is the most dramatic example so far, but others are in negotiation. This process of consolidation can serve the public interest, and the banking legislation now moving through Congress is likely to encourage it. But it needs to be kept in mind that the purpose of banks is to serve the economy and not the other way around.

Mergers are driven by the realization that the banking system has been built to a capacity far greater than its market can justify. Not even the United States needs 12,300 banks. Injured by their losses of the past decade, bankers see the virtue in retrenchment. Many banks have been destroyed by the troubles of local and regional economies. That has inspired the current eagerness to organize banks across state lines.

These mergers are designed to produce safer banks by acquiring bases that are broader and more diverse. They are also designed to provide greater efficiency, as in the marriage of Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover, where the chief motive is to achieve lower costs by eliminating duplicate functions. That allows them to reduce their combined work force by about one-eighth—some 6,000 jobs.

What about the possibility that mergers will build banks large enough and rich enough not only to diminish competition but to exercise an unacceptable degree of private power? That is not a mere figment of the populist imagination. It is a real concern, particularly as banks reach beyond the traditional banking functions to a wide range of financial activities. The number of banks is not the real issue. Even if the present number were to drop very sharply in the years ahead, there would be enough banks to provide stiff competition for each other as long as they were competing on normal terms. But if banks were allowed to own, or to be owned by, powerful industrial and commercial corporations, that would be a signal of trouble ahead.

The bill that has been reported by the House Banking Committee would permit commercial companies to own banks. But the version introduced last week by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., the Michigan Democrat who chairs the Senate Banking Committee, would continue the present rule forbidding it. In that respect, Mr. Riegle's bill is clearly better. The prospect of giant conglomerates with manufacturing companies grouped in enormous concentrations around their own banks is a threat to American ideas about economic freedom.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Tragic Police Blunder

An Israeli magistrate's report on last October's Temple Mount riot will not restore the lives of the 17 Palestinians killed by Jewish Israeli border police. Nor will Judge Ezra Kama's inquiry result in charges against those guilty of lethal recklessness. But his ruling affirms the self-critical vigor of a democratic society—and shames leaders who tried to blame the victims for a tragedy in Jerusalem that need not have happened.

When the clash occurred on Oct. 7, Israeli officials instantly accused Palestinians of deliberately provoking a bloodbath on a site sacred to Muslims and Jews. The extraordinary symbolism assured an international uproar. Solomon's Temple once rose on the same promontory on which Al Aqsa Mosque is now situated, marking the place where Mohammed is said to have ascended to Heaven. And the incident was the deadliest since Israel took control of the Old City and its holy places in 1967.

Israeli officials claimed that violence erupted when a Palestinian mob at the top of Temple Mount hurled stones at Jewish worshippers gathered below at the Western Wall. Two weeks later, a government-appointed commission exonerated the police,

claiming they had fired at the crowd because their lives were at risk.

Judge Kama's more exhaustive inquiry, which was mandated by Israeli law, contradicts every point in the earlier version. He finds that the violence was not planned by either side, that the rioting began after a tear gas grenade, mistakenly dropped by ratted police, rolled toward demonstrators. Then the stones began flying at retreating police and at a dispersing throng of worshippers in the Western Wall plaza, few of whom were injured. When the police resorted to force, most of the killings occurred as some police fired at random with no reasonable cause.

Because of difficulty in identifying culprits, no misconduct charges will be brought against the police. This scarcely constitutes the vindication that government defenders claim. What has been vindicated is the rigor of Israel's independent judiciary.

How much better if the nation's elected rulers had been as willing to search first for the truth, before instantly faulting the world for justly questioning a tragic police blunder on Temple Mount.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Managed Competition

The question is deadly serious: what to do about the crippled U.S. health-care system. A little known system called managed competition offers the best way out. It can control costs, improve care and guarantee coverage to every American.

Congress, but not the White House, is finally turning its attention to health care reform. At one extreme, conservatives back plans to unleash competition among private insurers by requiring individuals to buy insurance. At the other, many liberals advocate scrapping private insurance and creating a one-size-fits-all government insurance policy. In the middle are "pay or play" plans, like one proposed by Senate Democrats, to require employers to provide insurance for workers or else pay into a public plan.

Each of these proposals would achieve universal coverage but none is satisfactory. Unfettered competition would not control soaring insurance premiums or protect the chronically ill from discriminatory rates. Government insurance would not spur innovation and quality improvement. And the Democratic pay-or-play plan only waves at the problem of cost control.

Under managed competition, individuals would not shop for insurance. Instead they would join a large private group, typically at work, or else be assigned to a public group. A sponsor—a large employer or government agency—would arrange insurance for everyone in the group, soliciting bids from private insurers and providers. Only basic coverage would be tax-deductible, so enrollees would insist that sponsors keep costs low.

Managed competition, advocated by Alain Enthoven of Stanford and others, would be competitive because private insurers would have to offer sponsors high-quality care at attractive prices. The system would be managed because sponsors would contract with health maintenance organizations or other managed-care providers which can offer quality care at affordable rates.

The virtues of managed competition are best appreciated by comparing it with the alternatives.

Unfettered competition: Every citizen would be required to purchase basic coverage from a private carrier. Tax credits—refunded as cash to poor families—would offset the cost of basic coverage. The idea is to set private insurers loose to compete for business, thereby holding down costs.

The problem is that the way people buy health care bears little resemblance to the way they buy running shoes. Patients buy care often under duress and almost always out of ignorance. They are not about to dicker over price or sort out good from bad doctors by trial and error. The fatal flaw in

unfettered competition is that it does nothing about the reason costs are soaring: fee-for-service payment. In this system, patients choose their doctors, doctors choose treatments and insurers pay the bill.

Because fees are based on services provided, doctors are encouraged to provide lots of them. Patients rarely protest, because they typically pay only a fraction of the bill. And insurance carriers are helpless because they do not choose doctors and therefore cannot control their billings.

Unfettered competition has another perverse result: discrimination. Insurers rig their policies to attract healthy, low-risk individuals and drop those who are, or are likely to become, chronically ill. That is why millions of Americans will not change jobs, fear they would become uninsurable.

Managed competition would eliminate discriminatory practices by lumping individuals in groups and denying insurance companies the opportunity to pick and choose risks. And by negotiating with a fixed panel of doctors on behalf of a large number of potential patients, sponsors would be powerfully positioned to bargain hard. That would keep quality high and fees low, and would eliminate unnecessary treatment.

Government insurance: Many Americans look to Canada as a model. Canadians choose their doctors and the government picks up the bill. Costs are controlled by provincial governments, which negotiate physician fees and hospital reimbursement. The system seems to work—and Canada spends 30 percent less per person than the United States does.

But the system would not work as well in the United States. For starters, the discipline of Canada's parliamentary government is better suited to the task of negotiating. U.S. oversight for banking, insurance and student loans inspires little confidence that federal and state officials could weed out unsatisfactory doctors.

There is an even bigger problem with government insurance: it stifles innovation. Providers have little incentive to improve the quality of their practices because they do not reap the benefits. Indeed, Canada now gets a free ride, benefiting from changes in U.S. medical technology. By contrast, under managed competition providers would compete by innovating.

Unfettered competition would be insufficiently managed, leaving individuals, especially the chronically ill, at the mercy of providers. Government insurance would be insufficiently competitive, suppressing quality improvements. The best answer remains: managed competition.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Western Businessmen Have an Eastern Job to Do

By William Pfaff

STOCKHOLM — The Western debate on helping the Soviet Union and the ex-Communist countries of Eastern Europe has been dominated by ideas of government-to-government transfers. Private investment is expected to follow. This may be logical, but it probably is not going to work.

The industrial and commercial culture of the East has to be changed, and that will not come from actions at the top. The Eastern countries have to learn the ordinary processes of economic and political debate and decision which make Western market economies and democratic governments work. That is done by doing it.

The head of the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Jacques Attali, recently said to the Paris daily, *Liberation*, "I do not believe that you can say 'Change your society, we will help you afterward.' Rather, you must say: 'Join us in the concert of nations who speak the same language, within the same mental paradigms—at the moment you do that, your success will have become inevitable.'"

An interaction with the West has to be created, and that will come from private initiatives and investments more easily than from what governments do. The Swedish (but Swiss-based) multinational ABB Asea Brown Boveri dealt with Iron Curtain Europe two and a half years ago "as some remote region—it could as well have been West Africa." Today the company has 20,000 employees in the East, and within a year it expects to add another 10,000.

It has upgraded machinery, and demands the same quality of performance in the East as from its employees in the West. It has to, because there is little or no domestic market in the East.

The Soviet Union has stopped buying, and local demand has fallen. Hence factories in the East have to make goods of a standard to sell internationally, while waiting for domestic mar-

kets to recover. (A European Commission study has concluded that only a 10th of all products currently manufactured in the East could be offered on Western markets.)

The head of ABB, Percy Barnevik, told a recent conference on Europe's outlook, called by the Swedish prime minister's office:

"It is not primarily a matter of transferring capital. I would not even say that transfer of technology is the most critical. The most critical matter is [to] become market-oriented instead of production-oriented.... It sounds simple, but it is a huge change and it is all done by [local] people. [We have] only a handful of foreigners in supporting positions."

A limited number of people are sent for training in the West, and Western "mentors" continue to work with them from a distance. This "turns out" to be extremely effective in transferring know-how on a broad basis.

Mr. Barnevik added that because of currency problems, an international company needs to create its own trade balance. "When we sell Polish turbines in the Third World or in Western Europe, the hard currency earned can be used to import air pollution control equipment from ABB" in Sweden.

This is not a program to produce a short-term return for the Western company. It might provide a privileged position when the Eastern economies have developed, and be profitable then, but that is acknowledged to be a long way off.

Why do it, then? The answer is that if the East cannot be integrated into the Western system, Western Europe (along with the American economy) risks becoming undermined by chaotic conditions in the East.

The motivation thus is civic as well as commercial.

cial, and incorporates the recognition that the long-term interest of Western business is served by economic progress and political stability in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The West Europeans' sense of danger nearby—just across the Baltic, for the Swedes—is one explanation for the massive discrepancy between Western investment in the East and that of American companies. American business culture currently is hostile to decisions accountable to any reasoning other than profitable return, usually short-term return.

That could seriously handicap the United States in a future marketplace of some 450 million people, most of them with sophisticated consumer longings. Poor as these people are today, they are not as poor as the overwhelming majority of people in Asia, where many American businesses have been looking for future markets. China's official GNP per capita is about \$250 per year. Even Thailand's is under \$1,000. Most countries in Eastern Europe are more than twice that even today.

However, the crucial argument is not the commercial one. Business and industry depend upon the larger society in which they function, and they have obligations to that society. The integration of the ex-Communist world into a politically stable and economically progressive system of market-economy democracies is essential to peace, and to the stability of the West as well as that of the ex-Communist countries.

This will not be accomplished by governmental negotiations and summit decisions. The web of interactions must be spun as widely and densely as can be done. The private sector in America as well as in Western Europe bears a public responsibility. Too much is at stake for that responsibility to be neglected.

International Herald Tribune.  
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## South Africa: Economic Sanctions Scarcely Helped

By Thomas W. Hazlett

DAVIS, California — Now that President George Bush has lifted the economic sanctions imposed on South Africa in 1986, the debate over the impact of those measures is likely to be renewed. One has to dig very deep to uncover credible evidence that they really hurt South Africa.

Pretoria has treated them as a made-to-order political scapegoat. For

GNP actually grew by 3.3 percent in the first two years of sanctions, after having fallen by 5.3 percent in the previous two years. The South African Index of Leading Indicators shot up by 9.4 percent in 1987, its best performance in the past decade.

Not even trade appears to have declined. Exports and imports with the United States fell by about 10 percent (and about twice that in real terms) between 1986 and 1988. South Africa picked up new trading partners. Trade with Taiwan doubled to about \$1 billion in 1987 alone.

While this reshuffling did not come without cost, the overall terms of trade — the price South Africa pays for imports as against what it gets for its exports — improved under sanctions.

The punch that the economy felt was thrown by Chase Manhattan. When Chase, followed by Security Pacific and a stampede of international banks, announced in 1985 that it was no longer lending to South

Africans, a financial panic hit Johannesburg. Credit markets tightened and stock values fell.

Yet the last laugh may well have been South Africa's. For Pretoria imposed a moratorium on \$14 billion worth of debt repayment and rewrote the terms of the loans to its liking.

It also introduced a two-tiered exchange rate under which any capital withdrawn from South Africa exits at a discount of about 37.5 percent.

The largest economic impact of the sanctions appeared to be its greatest irony: South African capitalists made a fortune buying up departing U.S. firms as multinationals deserted in droves. In 1984 there were almost 400 companies with direct investments; only 124 were left in 1989.

While most continued selling their products through export or licensing agreements (despite the disincentive by IBM and General Motors, their computers and cars could be readily bought), local production and distribution facilities were generally

sold off to South Africans for a song.

An analysis of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange indicates that, in addition to the gains captured by managers, capitalists enjoyed about an \$8 billion to \$9.5 billion windfall at the time of sanctions in 1986. The best explanation of this stock price surge is that the South African market anticipated large gains from "fire sale" disinvestments. Small wonder that The Johannesburg Star felt compelled to cool down its excited readership in a 1987 article entitled "Beware the Sanctions 'Euphoria.'"

Yet if white South Africans got rich, the sanctions were expensive for others. U.S. workers lost billions of dollars. For example, the University of California spent \$600 million to divest its retirement portfolio of equities in firms with direct investments in South Africa. U.S. companies lost much of what the South African business community gained in the sale of assets.

Blacks not only lost a few thousand jobs but also were denied significant amounts of social welfare spending that the buyers of U.S. firms curtailed.

The longest-lasting damage from sanctions may have been the loss of American influence. The most vehement advocates of apartheid have always cherished isolationism. They have despised Western liberalism as subversively democratic, and international capital as a dangerous promoter of economic, hence racial, integration. If they are right, the factions fighting it out for political ascendancy in the new South Africa might well have benefited from a greater U.S. presence — corporate, academic, philanthropic — during the dark days of martial law, censorship and disinvestment.

The writer teaches economics and public policy at the University of California at Davis. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: Cholera at Mecca

ALEXANDRIA — Cholera is increasing at Mecca and Mousa in consequence of the massing of pilgrims at the sacrificial ceremony. One hundred and forty deaths occurred on Saturday (July 18), and 380 on Sunday, chiefly among Turks. No Egyptian pilgrims have been attacked, which is probably due to the government's wise measures for providing for the health and food supply of the Egyptian pilgrims. Rigorous measures are being adopted to prevent contagion reaching Egypt.

### 1916: Riot in Mulhouse

LONDON — Serious rioting broke out in Mulhouse during the distribution of food. More than a thousand people waited outside the Markthalle from two o'clock in the morning to receive their allocation of potatoes. Eleven sacks arrived under German military escort. The meagre supply annoyed the crowd, and police and

## Rid Iraqis Of an Evil Regime

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — George Bush until Thursday of this week to "come clean" on his possession of, and capacity to produce, weapons of mass destruction, as agreed in the premature suspension of hostilities that preserved his army.

As we approach July 25, two possibilities exist, as Jacobovitz told the *Washington Post*: Either Iraq will make public every device for the production of nuclear material, poison gas, germ weapons and rockets for their delivery—or Iraq will release just enough data to discourage the United States, Britain and France from carrying out their United Nations-sanctioned option to use force.

If Saddam starles the world by revealing all, thereby ending his threat, fine. But if he does not—if he rebuffs just enough secret nuclear material to level Tel Aviv or enough bacteria to be able one day to threaten a Saddam plague in New York or Paris—there are again two possibilities:

Either President Bush will profess to see a good start in the partial disclosure and will vitiate his credibility by pushing the deadline back—or he will do what he has done with his past war and land war deadlines to the Iraqi dictator: bulle hard at Baghdad's potential for mass destruction. If he flinches, or temporizes by explaining that he doesn't yet know where to bomb, Mr. Bush will lose the war of nerves, and a Democratic opponent may emerge at last pledging to "finish the job." But if the president remains consistent and carries out his threat to bomb, there are two possibilities:

Either he tries "surgical strikes" at a few targets, which would make a punishing point but not remove Saddam's potential for massive vengeance—or he could resume the systematic aerial destruction of the Republican Guard, source of the dictator's power, with its 700,000 men and 3,000 tanks and 50,000 civilian-killed.

Enough of the Jacobovitz logic. Ever since the wrong turning of March 26, when President Bush decided that a Sunni minority's military dictatorship would be better than a Sunni-Kurdish Shiite sharing of power—and was assured that such a transition to Saddam II was in the works—U.S. policy has been rolling down the wrong track.

With absolute candor, Mr. Bush has made known that he wants a military junta to oust Saddam and continue "stable" Sunni domination of the other three-fourths of Iraq. Publicly, repeatedly, he has promised an end to sanctions only if the Iraqi army replaced Saddam with a fourth member of its brutal clique.

To that too personalized end, he has spent three months trying to get another Sunni strongman to stage a coup. The CIA has labored mightily to bring this about, to no avail. The pressure of economic sanctions did not induce Saddam to leave Kuwait and it will not induce his generals to overthrow him, because the hardship is inflicted only on the Iraqi people, not on them.

Now Mr. Bush is at last awake to the reality in Baghdad. If he differs with a year of sanctions, letting UN inspectors dicker with Iraqis about weapons, Saddam will create a weapon capable of being smuggled into two or three major cities and can then blackmail the world.

Alas! The man who set fire to Kuwait, who poisoned the Kurds and who insanely called destruction down on half of his army would not hesitate to imperil millions of Westerners, even if his moment of vengeance triggered the obliteration of his own country.

That is why the coalition's hard core (Bush, Major, Mitterrand) must consider the use of major force soon. Targeting suspected nuclear and germ sites misses both the weaponry and the point; only the targeting of the Republican Guard and its bases and equipment for extended pounding will induce the directly threatened elite to conspire to kill their Caesar.

Eyes have at last been opened to Saddam's superpower equalizer. Last year's "five to 10 years away" complacency has been stripped from Washington's confounded analysts. Mr. Bush's eyes remain to be opened, however, to the folly of replacing Saddam I with Saddam II.

The United States should be encouraging power sharing leading to democracy, not a new face at the helm of the same dictatorship. If it puts in "our" strongman, he will soon seek to surpass his predecessor.

That will bring up two possibilities...

The New York Times.

## Banker o

SAINT-TROPEZ, France — The bank of credit and commerce is in the throes of financial collapse. Despite the pleas of the bank's management, the bank is in a state of financial collapse. The bank is in a state of financial collapse. The bank is in a state of financial collapse.

The CIA-BCCT ties seem to be a pattern of agency activities during the tenure of William Casey.

There has been the gossip of the bank's collapse for at least a decade. There is, however, another still more mysterious and potentially more dangerous aspect of the bank's collapse. The bank's collapse is a sign of the CIA's collapse. The bank's collapse is a sign of the CIA's collapse.

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WASHINGTON — After a very costly effort, the CIA has finally bagged a real success. The CIA has finally bagged a real success. The CIA has finally bagged a real success.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Tax Threats Undercut German, Italian Markets

By Jonathan Fuerbringer  
New York Times Service

JUST WHISPER about taxes under the local stock market and the mood goes sour. Look at the German and Italian bourses, both of which have fallen after threats of tax increases. In Germany, the threat was raised by the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court at the end of last month that requires the government to assure that taxes on investment income, like interest, will be collected fairly and efficiently by the beginning of 1993.

There is no plan on how to do this yet, although the government has appeared to rule out a new withholding tax. The last one was imposed.

One alternative is to allow the tax collectors to look at bank records for interest income, something that is now not allowed under German law.

Since the court ruling, the DAX index of 30 leading shares has dropped 42 points, or 2.5 percent, and did not rally even when the Bundesbank decided not to raise interest rates at its meeting on July 11. The DAX closed Monday at 1,623.03. A broadening scandal involving the investigation of 25 brokers for tax evasion is also weighing on the market.

In Italy the threat seems more concrete. The government of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti has said it will require companies to revalue their property assets, a move that would lead to higher values and taxes to be paid on the capital gains.

Since this plan was proposed in mid-June, the MIB index for the Milan stock market has fallen about 7 percent, closing Monday at 1,107.

The Germans have been plagued by the evasion of taxes, and whatever solution is chosen could drive some investors to move their money to tax havens. The Italian tax proposal is driven by the need to reduce the country's serious budget deficit.

Goldman Sachs does like Italy in the longer run, in a 12- to 15-month view.

BEFORE THE TAX FRIGHT, the German stock market was already on the outs with many analysts, who were worried about the prospect of higher interest rates, slowing growth, rising inflation and the relatively high cost of stocks compared with other markets in Europe.

Some advisers, however, had been enthusiastic about Italian stocks compared with other markets in Europe. But the government tax decision has reduced this advantage. Goldman Sachs & Co. in London concludes, "there is no significant potential performance left for the remainder of the year."

According to Goldman, the impact could be enough to slash their estimates for earnings increases in 1992 by five percentage points, to 3 percent from 8 percent.

But Goldman Sachs does like Italy in the longer run, in a 12- to 15-month view, when they expect the tax situation to be cleared up and earnings to begin showing some spunk. They declined sharply in 1990 and are expected to do so again this year.

One factor in this longer view, according to Paul Feldman, a senior strategist, is the Italian data that shows domestic money is moving into domestic mutual funds again.

In light of the market's relatively small size and its lack of liquidity, a quick change in sentiment could push prices up. This leads to another Goldman argument — timing. Goldman suggests getting into the Italian market soon to assure being invested when the rally begins.

Filippo Lardera, the Italian strategist at UBS/Phillips & Drew in London, is more pessimistic on Italy. Goldman Sachs is recommending that investors "overweight" Italy — put a bigger proportion of Italian shares in a global portfolio than Italy's share of the world's stock markets, which is about 1.5 percent. Mr. Lardera is underweighting Italy.

He is especially worried about a possible decline in the market in the fall when the earnings reports for the first six months of the year come out.

Cetus Sells Unit and Agrees to Takeover

EMERYVILLE, California — Cetus Corp., the oldest U.S. biotechnology company, agreed on Monday to be acquired by Chiron Corp. in a \$660 million stock swap, the second-biggest takeover ever in the U.S. industry.

Loss-making Cetus also said it had agreed to sell a powerful drug-making process to Roche Holding Ltd. for \$300 million prior to its acquisition by Chiron. The deal also calls for Roche, the Swiss drug maker, to pay royalties on future sales of the process, called polymerase chain reaction.

The agreement call for Cetus shareholders to receive 0.3 of a Chiron share for each Cetus share. The deal will be the biggest in the industry since Roche bought a 60 percent interest in Genentech Inc. last year for \$2.1 billion.

Both companies' stock prices fell on the news, with Cetus off \$1.75 at \$16.12 and Chiron down \$5.12 at \$55.62 in trading on the Nasdaq over-the-counter market.

Joseph Edelman, a Prudential Securities analyst, said: "It's interesting the initial reaction is lukewarm. You have a profitable company merging with an unprofitable one. One arbitrageur said the shares may be lower partly because Chiron was not paying a premium over the recent Cetus stock price."

The merger in part reflects troubles Cetus has had in meeting the expense of developing new drugs. The company has had large losses every year since 1986, including a loss of \$52.3 million on sales of \$38.1 million in the nine months ended March 31.

Cetus has developed encouraging drug-making technologies and therapies, but its interleukin-2 drug has not won approval from U.S. regulators, even though it is being marketed in nine European countries to treat kidney cancer.

Chiron has developed and marketed a vaccine for hepatitis B, one of the largest-selling vaccines in the world. It earned \$6.8 million on sales of \$78.5 million in 1990.

Cetus and Chiron said the combined company was expected to post a loss in 1992.

U.K. Court Postpones Hearing on BCCI

LONDON — The British High Court decided on Monday to postpone for eight days a decision on whether to order the liquidation of the Bank for Credit and Commerce International following a request by the government of Abu Dhabi, which controls 77 percent of the bank, and a group of depositors who would not be covered by the government's existing deposit-insurance plan.

The Bank of England, which led a coordinated international move to suspend the group's operations and freeze its assets on July 5 after receiving hard evidence of widespread fraud throughout its international activities, had requested the liquidation order.

Earlier in the day, a Japanese district court in Tokyo froze the assets of BCCI's local branch to ensure that preferred depositors did not attempt to grab their money ahead of ordinary depositors. "BCCI's Tokyo branch has been closed and is unlikely to resume operations soon," said an official of the Ministry of Finance.

The U.K. court's decision to postpone an order to liquidate came as Prime Minister John Major of Britain promised a sometimes hostile parliamentary session that the government would cooperate fully with the independent judicial inquiry into BCCI announced last Friday.

He said all documents would be made available and that "all officials, all ministers will cooperate with that inquiry," adding that "nothing will be hidden." Mr. Major said the inquiry would cover the actions of the Bank of England, which regulates the banking sector in Britain, to ascertain that its actions had been both "appropriate and timely."

He also denied he had any knowledge of the allegations of fraud at BCCI last year, saying that the first time he was made aware of the case was June 28.

Replying to a statement by the opposition leader Neil Kinnock that the prime minister should not pass the buck but rather take responsibility for the case, a clearly angry Mr. Major said Mr. Kinnock "is muck-raking and he knows it."

The British judge presiding over the court hearing, Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, explained his decision to postpone liquidation by saying more time was needed to determine whether steps could be taken to protect small depositors, either in the form of a rescue package financed by the Abu Dhabi government or some other compensation plan.

He added that he might grant a further extension if progress was made in the next eight days.

A lawyer for President Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, argued that liquidation should not go ahead until "various alternatives" had been explored.

The Abu Dhabi authorities have strongly condemned the multinational move against BCCI, pointing out that they were close to finalizing a restructuring plan for the bank that would have included a new cash injection by its biggest shareholder.

A spokesman for the Bank of England said he had no idea what could be done in the next eight days to help small depositors, pointing out that a liquidation order was required under the law to trigger the Bank of England's current procedures for compensating those depositors.

Under the protection plan, 75 percent of funds up to a maximum of £15,000 (\$25,275) can be paid out.

The government and Bank of England have acknowledged that they have been watching the bank for some time but insist that they did not have sufficient evidence to make a move before they did.

The action was taken after a report by the auditors, Price Waterhouse, revealed the full extent of fraud within the bank. BCCI has been under almost constant surveillance for the last couple of years by a multinational group of bank supervisors coordinated through London.

Mr. Major said all aspects of the case would be covered in the judicial inquiry but refused to discuss classified security matters in Parliament. — LEIGH BRUCE

NCNB and C&S Sign Merger

Charlotte, North Carolina — NCNB Corp. and C&S/Sovran Corp. said Monday they have signed a \$4.3 billion merger agreement that will create the third-largest U.S. bank and advance the consolidation within the troubled industry.

The new bank, which will be called NationsBank and will be based in Charlotte, will have assets of \$118 billion and 1,900 branches in nine Southern states.

It was the second huge banking merger announced in eight days, reflecting efforts by U.S. bankers to find added strength in size.

Last Monday, Chemical Bank Corp. and Manufacturers Hanover Corp. announced a merger that will create the nation's second-largest bank, with assets of \$134.5 billion. The largest U.S. bank, Citicorp, has \$217 billion in assets.

The deal, reached after nearly a month of negotiations, calls for C&S/Sovran shareholders to receive 0.84 of a share of NCNB common stock for each C&S/Sovran share held.

C&S/Sovran shares were up \$1.62 to \$27.50 in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange Monday. NCNB was off \$2 at \$35.

Bennett Brown, chairman and chief executive officer of C&S/Sovran, will become chairman of NationsBank. Hugh L. McColl Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of NCNB, will be president and chief executive officer.

The banks are not expected to have any difficulty in winning approval for the deal, since federal regulators have encouraged banks to combine for greater strength.

The deal would produce "one of the largest and best-capitalized financial institutions in the country," the two companies said.

NCNB said the merger would yield \$350 million a year in cost savings. Mr. Brown told a meeting of securities analysts that about 10 percent of the 60,000 jobs at the combined bank would be eliminated, mostly through attrition.

James Hance, NCNB's chief financial officer, told analysts at the meeting that the combined bank would meet or exceed analysts' estimates of earnings of \$4.40 a share in 1992. NCNB itself earned \$3.36 a share in 1990.

The companies said NationsBank will have the largest domestic deposit base in the United States, at \$85 billion, and the third-largest market capitalization, at \$7.4 billion.

Both banks have grown rapidly in recent years through mergers and by focusing on strong regional markets.

NCNB has assets of \$66 billion and 900 branches in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Virginia and Maryland. C&S/Sovran has \$51.2 billion in assets, and 1,000 branches in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Washington, D.C. (Reuters, NYT, AP)

American Joins TWA in Bid for Pan Am Assets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines Inc. and American Airlines on Monday plunged into the bidding scramble for parts of Pan Am Corp., offering a \$310 million package to divide up key routes.

The TWA chairman, Carl Icahn, whose own airline has been flirting with bankruptcy itself, said the joint proposal with American would save 14,000 to 15,000 jobs at Pan Am.

The proposal could incite a bidding struggle for what remains of Pan Am, a pioneer U.S. airline that sought refuge under bankruptcy law in January and has embarked on a plan to sell itself in pieces to satisfy creditors.

Delta Air Lines offered \$260 million for largely the same operations that TWA and American want. United Airlines and Northwest Airlines also have been interested in pieces of Pan Am.

A Delta spokesman declined to speculate on whether the airline would amend its offer because of the TWA-American proposal.

TWA said in a statement that its \$310 million proposal included \$280 million cash and \$30 million in ticket liabilities. TWA said it would obtain \$250 million of the financing from American.

Under the offer, American would get Pan Am's East Coast shuttle and Pan Am routes between the United States and Italy, Spain and Portugal.

TWA would get the Frankfurt operation and routes between London, Miami and Detroit.

In addition, TWA said that it would arrange a \$140 million equity infusion for whatever remains of Pan Am. The TWA statement said that plan would result in ownership of the reorganized Pan Am by a mix of TWA, Pan Am and outside investors.

"The combination of TWA and Pan Am represents the best opportunity for the survival and success of TWA-Pan Am," Mr. Icahn said.

Pan Am earlier this month agreed to sell Delta a package that included African, Asian and European routes, the Boston-New York-Washington shuttle and 45 planes. That left Pan Am with its Latin American routes and some other domestic operations.

TWA has been weathering severe financial troubles of its own over the past several months. Mr. Icahn said that the airline may have to seek bankruptcy protection if it cannot renegotiate its bills, estimated at \$1.37 billion.

Pan Am repeatedly has said that a primary objective in coming out of bankruptcy would be protection of its employees.

"The offer gives American the things they want, and it lets Pan Am exist and get reorganized and save a lot of jobs," said John V. Pincavage, a partner in the Transportation Group Ltd., a small New York-based investment company.

TWA and American have forged a number of links in recent months. American recently bought TWA's lucrative routes between London and the United States, and the two airlines agreed to mesh their frequent-flyer programs.

The proposed deal with Pan Am would put TWA back into business in London, and Pan Am would feed passengers into the London routes acquired by TWA.

TWA would also take over Pan Am's hub in Frankfurt, which would allow it to regain a strong European and international presence.

In addition, TWA would take over Pan Am's Eastern European routes, likely to gain value, as well as additional landing slots at La Guardia Airport and Kennedy International Airport in New York, and at Washington National Airport.

It would also get some Pan Am aircraft engines and ground equipment.

Mr. Pincavage said government regulation has prevented American from opening routes to Italy.

"The only way to get into the market is to buy your way in on somebody else's routes," he said.

If American and TWA could acquire the Pan Am assets they seek, Pan Am would be left with its routes to Central and South America out of Miami, its only profitable operations. (AP, NYT)

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates July 22

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥
Australian dollar	1.257	0.628	1.000
British pound	1.623	1.000	1.546
Canadian dollar	0.712	0.371	0.580
French franc	6.55	3.36	5.16
German mark	1.36	0.70	1.07
Italian lira	1,376	716	1,100
Japanese yen	109	56	100
Netherlands guilder	1.83	0.94	1.40
Portuguese escudo	200	102	150
Spanish peseta	166	85	125
Swiss franc	1.48	0.77	1.15
West German mark	1.36	0.70	1.07

Other Dollar Values July 22

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥
Australian dollar	1.257	0.628	1.000
British pound	1.623	1.000	1.546
Canadian dollar	0.712	0.371	0.580
French franc	6.55	3.36	5.16
German mark	1.36	0.70	1.07
Italian lira	1,376	716	1,100
Japanese yen	109	56	100
Netherlands guilder	1.83	0.94	1.40
Portuguese escudo	200	102	150
Spanish peseta	166	85	125
Swiss franc	1.48	0.77	1.15
West German mark	1.36	0.70	1.07

Forward Rates July 22

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day
Australian dollar	1.257	1.257	1.257	1.257	1.257	1.257
British pound	1.623	1.623	1.623	1.623	1.623	1.623
Canadian dollar	0.712	0.712	0.712	0.712	0.712	0.712
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376
Japanese yen	109	109	109	109	109	109
Netherlands guilder	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83
Portuguese escudo	200	200	200	200	200	200
Spanish peseta	166	166	166	166	166	166
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
West German mark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

Source: Reuters, NBB Bank (Amsterdam), Indusbank (Brisbane), Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan), Banco Italiano de Paris (Paris), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto), IMF (SDR), Deutsche (Frankfurt), Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits July 22

Term	Dollar	DM	Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
2 months	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3 months	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6 months	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1 year	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

Key Money Rates July 22

Country	Rate
United States	5 1/4
Discount rate	5 1/4
Prime rate	5 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4
Call money	5 1/4
3-month Treasury bill	5 1/4
6-month Treasury bill	5 1/4
1-year Treasury bill	5 1/4
3-month CD	5 1/4
6-month CD	5 1/4
1-year CD	5 1/4

Asian Dollar Deposits July 22

Term	Yen	DM	Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
2 months	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3 months	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6 months	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1 year	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

U.S. Money Market Funds July 22

Fund	Assets	Yield
Mutual Shares	\$1.15	5.1%
Money Funds	\$1.15	5.1%
Money Funds	\$1.15	5.1%
Money Funds	\$1.15	5.1%
Money Funds	\$1.15	5.1%

GOLD July 22

Commodity	Price
Gold	\$375.00
Silver	\$5.00
Palladium	\$100.00
Platinum	\$1,000.00

Japan Said to Trail U.S. in Technology

By Leslie Heim  
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Despite the massive investments Japan has made in developing technologies, the nation continues to lag significantly behind the United States in many key areas. And commercialization of a large number of the developing technologies is still decades away.

Those are two of the conclusions of a comprehensive report just released by Japan's Economic Planning Agency titled "A Technology Forecast for the 21st Century."

The report, assembled by a group of Japan's leading corporations, scientists and think tanks, evaluates 110 critical technologies. The report analyzes Japan's competitive position in those technologies, the year they are likely to be widely commercialized and the value of the newly created markets.

The good news for the United States is that it still leads Japan in 43 of the critical technologies, with particular strengths in new materials, energy, pharmaceuticals and environment. Japan leads in 33 areas with obvious strengths in automation, electronics and transportation.

When comparing itself to Europe, on the other hand, Japan puts itself in the lead in 61 areas, with Europe leading in only 26, including such areas as new-generation automobiles.

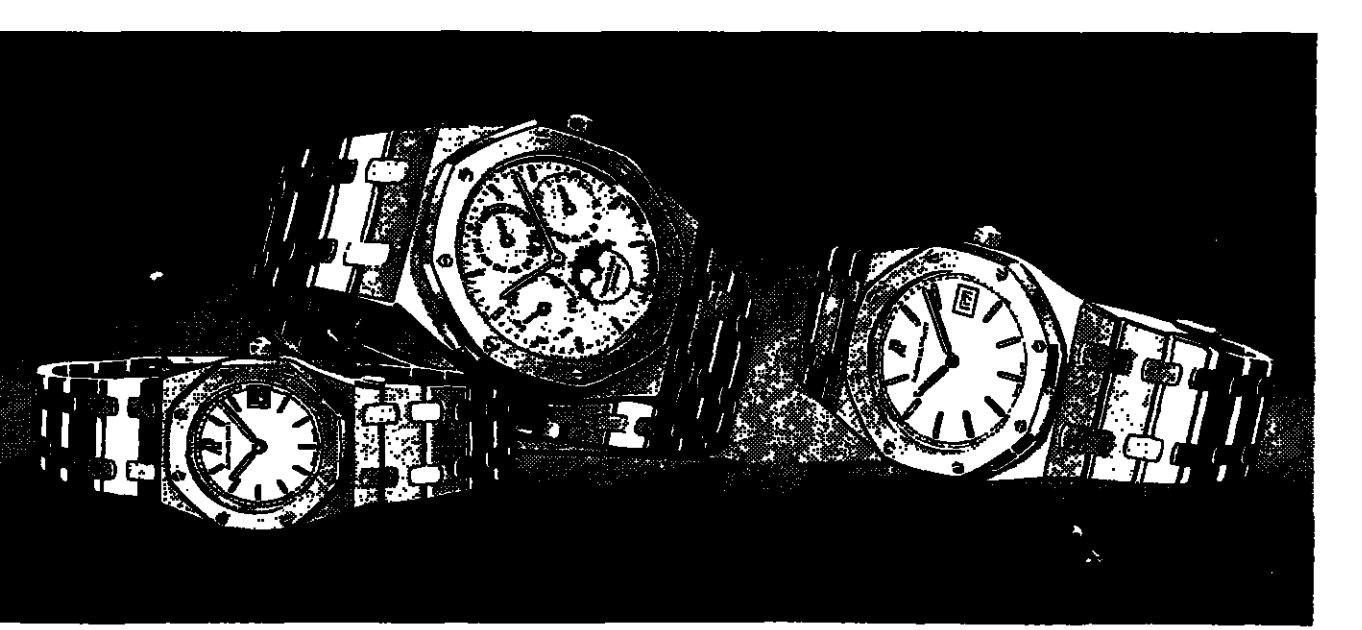
The good news for Japan is that it leads in the areas with the greatest commercial potential. Of the 17 technologies that the report estimates are likely to lead to markets worth more than \$7 billion in annual sales in Japan, 13 are in electronics. Memory devices, high-definition television and optical communication have potential market sizes of \$22 billion a year.

The results of the report will be submitted to the Economic Council, an advisory body to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Because those putting together the report included representatives from such major Japanese corporations as Toyota, NEC and Hitachi, its conclusions could be somewhat biased in Japan's favor. The report concludes, for example, that Japan is twice as competitive as the United States in the area of neurocomputers, an assessment many American scientists in the field would disagree with.

On the other hand, it may be a surprise to some that Japanese experts consider the United States far ahead in the development of new materials such as ceramic gas turbines, substances for high speed semiconductors and new types of metals.

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# NASDAQ

**Monday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consisting of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	100.00	MSFT	50.00	GE	30.00
AT&T	40.00	DIS	25.00	BA	20.00
W	15.00	PG	10.00	AMT	15.00
INTL	12.00	CVS	8.00	UNH	10.00
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Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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## Latest U.K. Data Hint at Recovery

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
LONDON — The British government had its best economic news for months on Monday as a jump in retail sales and the first current account surplus in more than four years indicated that the recession may be ending.

Record exports helped boost Britain's current account to a surplus of £23 million (\$39 million) in June from a deficit of £522 million in May, the Central Statistical Office said.

It was the first time the account has been in the black since February 1987.

The government also reported that retail sales rose by a surprising 1.3 percent in June, encouraging hopes that a long-heralded, consumer-led recovery may start by the end of the year. Sales had fallen 0.5 percent in May.

"The recession in retail sales clearly is coming to, perhaps even is, at an end," a Treasury statement said.

The figures gave a sharp boost to the pound. Within minutes, the British currency rose to 2,954 DM and to \$1.6845 from \$1.6830 before the data was released.

The Conservative government of Prime Minister John Major is hoping for an end to the year-long recession to improve its chances in a general election, which must be called by July next year.

The Conservatives trail the op-

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1750	2800	1900
1638	2480	1775
1525	2350	1650
1412	2240	1525
1300	2100	1400
1991	1991	1991
Exchange	Index	Monday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	94.40
Brussels	Stock Index	5,722.92
Frankfurt	DAX	1,623.03
Frankfurt	FAZ	678.48
Helsinki	HEX	988.70
London	Financial Times 30	1,973.80
London	FTSE 100	2,558.50
Madrid	General Index	268.32
Milan	MIB	1,108.00
Paris	CAC 40	1,762.78
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,115.40
Vienne	Stock Index	540.35
Zurich	SBS	633.90
		Prev. Close
		94.10
		5,722.92
		1,623.03
		679.46
		983.60
		1,959.90
		2,541.50
		266.49
		1,107.00
		1,763.54
		1,117.70
		543.16
		635.40
		% Change
		-0.06
		-0.58
		+0.52
		+0.71
		+0.67
		-0.09
		-0.04
		-0.21
		-0.52
		-0.24

## Bic Ends Talks on Sale of Minority Stake

**Reuters**  
PARIS — Societe Bic SA, the French razors, pens and perfumes group, said Monday that talks about the possible sale of a minority stake in the company and its U.S. subsidiary had been terminated.

Bic's one-sentence statement gave no further details. The announcement sent the company's shares plunging on the Paris Bourse.

On May 27, the company announced that it and its U.S. subsidiary, Bic Corp., had been approached by an unidentified group that was interested in acquiring minority stakes.

It said then that the talks were at a preliminary stage and that the Bich and Buffard families were determined to maintain their control of Bic.

Bic shares fell 40 francs, or 5.52 percent, to close at 685.

## EC to Fine Tetra Pak In Antitrust

**Reuters**  
BRUSSELS — The EC Commission plans to fine one of the world's leading packaging groups, Tetra Pak SA, more than \$70 million for using its market muscle to crush competition, Commission sources said on Monday.

The fine, between \$70 million and \$115 million, will be the biggest penalty levied by the Commission. The exact amount should be decided on Wednesday.

The decision follows a five-year antitrust inquiry by the EC's executive body. Complaints from the Norwegian packaging group Elopak prompted the inquiry, said the sources, who asked not to be identified.

Tetra Pak, which invented a revolutionary type of carton used to store liquids, violated EC competition rules since the mid-1970s by abusing its dominant position in the Community to kill off competition, they said.

They declined to give further details but said the violation had to be extremely serious to merit such a drastic fine.

The Commission has power under the EC's founding treaties to fine firms up to 10 percent of their annual sales for abusing market power or otherwise violating Community rules on fair competition.

Tetra Pak belongs to the Rausing brothers, two Swedes living in Britain. They are cited as the third-richest family there, according to Britain's Sunday Times Magazine.

Their Swiss-based company is controlled by a Dutch holding company, which is in turn controlled by another company in Li-chenstein.

On Monday the Commission approved Tetra Pak's bid to take over the Swedish firm Alfa Laval after a full inquiry into its impact on the dairy processing industry.

## EC Compromises on 'Purity' of Beer

**By Charles Goldsmith**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
BRUSSELS — European Community ministers agreed Monday on a compromise that forbids beers made with artificial sweeteners from marketing themselves as "traditional" German beer.

The deal on an EC law governing sweeteners represents middle ground between a 300-year-old German beer purity law and principles of the EC's post-1992 single market.

"If you want to call it 'traditional German beer,'" said Piet Dankert, the deputy foreign minister of the Netherlands, which holds the rotating EC presidency.

The German law says beer can only be produced with malt, hops, yeast and water.

Under the compromise, foreign brewers that use sweeteners can establish plants in Germany, but can not market it as a "traditional" German product.

The government was especially concerned about Belgian and Dutch breweries.

"Member states may maintain, for traditional beer, the possibility of prohibiting the use of a sweetener ... already prohibited for that traditional beer or for that traditional manufacturing process," said a statement agreed upon by the EC Internal Market Council.

The statement said similar principles will apply to other products covered by the law on sweeteners.

## Daimler Backs Deal

**Reuters**  
STUTTGART — The supervisory board of Daimler-Benz AG has approved the purchase of a 34 percent stake in France's Sogeti SA, a spokeswoman for Daimler-Benz's services division said Monday.

She declined to give further details, adding Daimler-Benz and Sogeti would hold a news conference on Tuesday in Paris.

Earlier this month Daimler-Benz confirmed it was negotiating with the French computer services firm Cap Gemini Sogeti and that this could lead to it taking a 34 percent stake in the parent firm Sogeti SA.

Sogeti's chairman, Serge Kampl, has said Daimler-Benz could acquire the stake by buying part of the shares from existing shareholders and paying up 1.5 billion French francs (\$252.4 million) for new capital.

## BRITISH: Still a Rhetoric Gap on the Economy?

**(Continued from first finance page)**  
sectors out of business," he said.

One of the hottest political issues in the last few years has been the state of training and education. Advocates from all sides of the political divide as well as business executives themselves agree the country turns out too few graduates, too few engineers and too few skilled technicians.

Though other advanced industrial countries suffer from the same skills shortage, the challenge faced by Britain is worse than most.

"There is an underlying problem here with adapting to new technology, and part of that problem has to do with the lack of enough well-trained, well-educated workers," said Mr. Britton.

Studies indicated that 10 times more West Germans than Britons achieved basic qualifications, while nearly four times as many West Germans go on to get further training. Moreover, the quality of German training is superior.

To these problems, the economists add the new challenge of excessive debt. The financial deficit of the corporate sector is now about £22.5 billion (\$37.9 billion), as opposed to £7.8 billion three years ago and even lower levels during the last recession.

"The boom in spending by companies in the late 1980s was largely financed on borrowing, and they'll have to get that under control before they can start investing in a big way again," said Mr. Currie.

Few analysts are convinced that these problems are insurmountable, but Mr. MacKinnon believes that "Britain is in a much weaker position to reap the benefits of the expanded European markets now opening up."

He asserted, "Our supply-side performance is really abysmal and will have to be addressed urgently if we are going to keep up, let alone compete with other advanced economies."

His view is a distinct minority opinion among economists, however. "The gloom about the U.K. is completely overdone," asserted Mr. Skocpol. "The supply-side miracle of the 1980s is intact and ready to continue."

He and others maintained that the revolution in labor relations during the last decade will allow British industry to chalk up further gains in productivity and efficiency.

Despite worries about the rate of wage increases, the underlying growth in average earnings during the current recession topped 10 percent only briefly, falling back within six months.

"Historically, average earnings growth reached double figures much earlier in the cycle and stayed there for a year or more," said Mr. Gardiner. "And you would also have gotten a surge in industrial unrest as labor resisted restraint, which has not been the case this time."

## Trafalgar Holds 63.4% of Davy

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Trafalgar House PLC, seeking to take over the specialist construction firm Davy Corp PLC to form the world's third-largest contracting and construction group, on Monday said it held 63.4 percent of Davy as of Friday evening.

Trafalgar has declared its cash bid, worth £114 million (\$193 million), unconditional.

The French construction company Sef-Batignolles said on Friday that it had accepted Trafalgar's cash offer for its 14.48 percent stake in Davy. The acquisition will be financed from £310 million that Trafalgar will raise from a one-for-three rights issue, although this money will also be used for other projects.

## NOMURA: Its Chairman Resigns

**(Continued from page 1)**  
statement by Setsuya Tabuchi that, if called, he would be "ready to speak" about what he knew of the scandal.

The Liberal Democrats' decision has been widely interpreted as an effort to prevent fresh disclosures about brokerage firms' compensation payments that might involve politicians.

"Why not hear what he has to say?" demanded the Asahi Shimbun, a major daily, in an editorial over the weekend referring to Setsuya Tabuchi. "We fear that foreign countries may be impressed with the immaturity of democracy in Japan, what with the Diet shunning an inquiry into the truth."

The scandal also spread this weekend beyond the "Big Four" securities houses — Nomura, Nikko Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co. and Yamachichi Securities Co.

## EC Probes Thai Recording 'Piracy'

**Agence France-Presse**  
BRUSSELS — The European Community has opened an inquiry into "massive piracy" of music recordings in Thailand, the EC's executive Commission said Monday.

The complaint, from the International Federation of the Phonograph Industry on behalf of EC record producers, said 90 percent of foreign music recordings sold in Thailand between 1985 and 1990 had been illicitly copied.

The federation said that the recordings pirated in Thailand were also widely sold in other countries, and that the thriving Thai piracy industry had cost EC record producers more than \$200 million over the past 10 years.

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## Ex-Marubeni Man Arrested for Fraud

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**TOKYO** — A former executive of the trading company Marubeni Corp. has been arrested for allegedly defrauding the company of 3.65 billion yen (\$26.6 million) in fraudulent business orders, the Tokyo District Prosecutor's Office said Monday.

Tadashi Tsutsumiyoshi, former manager for steel-project sales, is the fifth person arrested in the alleged fraud and the second former Marubeni executive. Marubeni fired him on July 2 on suspicion he had received rebates from steel-frame maker Kyowa Co.

Mr. Tsutsumiyoshi is suspected of defrauding two medium-sized trading companies, Iida Sangyo and Okafuji Shoji, by placing fictitious steel orders in Marubeni's name.

Prosecutors said they also arrested Mr. Tsutsumiyoshi's former assistant and two former executives of Kyowa for allegedly defrauding 3.25 billion yen from two other companies, the trading firm Nissio Iwai Corp. and the machine processor Iwasaki Machine Co.

Kazuyoshi Kubota, the former assistant, and the two former Kyowa executives, including former vice president Goro Moriguchi, had already been arrested on July 2 for allegedly arranging the fake deals with Iida Sangyo and Okafuji.

Prosecutors said the suspects placed orders between June and November last year for Kyowa steel products, promising that Marubeni would buy the steel through Iida Sangyo and Okafuji after the two companies paid for the shipments in advance.

Marubeni later refused to pay the two companies, saying it was not aware of any deals with Kyowa during the period. Iida Sangyo subsequently went bankrupt.

Prosecutors said Mr. Kubota and the two former Kyowa executives were suspected of using a similar scheme to defraud Nissio Iwai and Iwasaki Machine between July and October last year.

Kyowa apparently used the money to pay off debts arising from real estate investments. The former Marubeni officials allegedly received kickbacks amounting to 300 million yen.

Marubeni director Atsushi Akita said it was regrettable that another former official was arrested, but he said the company itself has not been involved. (AFP, Reuters)

## China Economy Grows 6.1%

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**BEIJING** — China's economy grew at a healthy 6.1 percent clip in the first half of 1991 despite devastating floods and industries saddled with debt, but a senior official gave warning on Monday that serious problems still threatened growth.

Gross national product, the total value of goods and services, grew 6.1 percent in the first six months over the same period last year. In the first half of last year, GNP registered only 2.1 percent growth over the first half of 1989.

"The continued favorable development of the national economy has contributed to the political and social stability of the country," a State Statistical Bureau spokesman, Zhang Zhongli, told a news conference.

The good news came despite floods in the eastern part of the country beginning in May that have turned fields into lakes, killed more than 1,700 people and caused more than \$7.5 billion worth of economic damage.

Mr. Zhang sought to minimize the impact of recent floods on the economy. He said the summer harvest was down only 2 percent nationwide from last year and food prices will not be significantly affected.

The official said there is no plan to adjust the national grain production target. It is set optimistically high at 435 million metric tons, equal to last year's record-setting crop.

Other experts were skeptical that the effects could be so limited.

Serious problems that have plagued the economy for months still remain.

Mr. Zhang pointed to inflation and debt-ridden, inefficient state-run industries that churn out unwanted, low-quality goods like refrigerators, televisions and motorcycles.

Stockpiles of unwanted products grew by about \$4 billion in the first five months of the year.

"There has been no significant change in the low economic results and in the difficult government financial situation," Mr. Zhang said.

"Triangular debt" continues to grow at a serious rate as enterprises default on loans they owe to each other, both because they have no funds and because they refuse to pay.

Urban inflation is also rising again, a worry to leaders who remember the pro-democracy unrest of two years ago that was set off in part by runaway prices in the cities.

The cost of city living in June was 10.9 percent higher than June 1990, as higher prices for services, rice, flour and cooking oil took their toll on residents, Mr. Zhang said. (Reuters, AP)

## Stocks Fall Nearly 5% In Taiwan

**TAIPEI** — Taiwan's volatile stock market plunged nearly 5 percent on Monday, as nervous investors rushed to sell on concerns about liquidity, a crackdown on financial crime and shaky overseas markets.

The market's weighted index shattered a key support level of 5,000 points, falling 252.29 to close at 4,895.84.

Sentiment has deteriorated sharply since the index was buoyed by Iraq's defeat in the Gulf war and an economic recovery in Taiwan — a 90 percent rise from mid-January to a high of 6,305.22 on May 9.

Now many investors are wary of trading. Turnover has shrunk to its lowest levels in six months as many speculators have deserted the market.

"Investors are disappointed," said Vincent Huang, analyst at National Securities. "They fear strong selling pressure would block any major rise, so they're reluctant to commit themselves to the market."

Chief among investors' worries is last month's licensing of 15 new commercial banks, the first in 16 years. The market had initially expected fewer licenses to be given.

Investors fear the new banks, some of which are expected to start up around the end of this year, will hurt the profits of existing banks and drain liquidity from the market as they raise funds to operate. Financial shares are particularly weak.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225
4150	1800	2500	2500	2500
3500	1400	2000	2000	2200
3000	1200	1800	1800	2000
2500	1000	1600	1600	1800
2000	800	1400	1400	1600
1500	600	1200	1200	1400
1000	400	1000	1000	1200
500	200	800	800	1000
0	0	600	600	800
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3,988.35	4,009.35	-0.52
Singapore	Straits Times	1,491.40	1,455.88	+2.44
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,570.30	1,550.50	+1.28
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22,705.29	22,866.36	-0.70
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	595.85	592.69	+0.53
Bangkok	SET	710.51	677.33	+4.91
Seoul	Composite Stock	659.51	652.74	+1.04
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,895.84	5,148.13	-4.90
Manila	Composite	Closed	1,022.97	
Jakarta	Stock Index	324.93	322.97	+0.61
New Zealand	Barclays	1,484.01	1,466.06	-0.14
Bombay	National Index	701.44	705.38	-0.56

## Westpac Buying Ten TV From Northern Star Group

**SYDNEY** — Australia's largest bank, Westpac Banking Corp., said on Monday it will buy the Ten television network from the receiver of the network's owner, Northern Star Holdings.

Westpac's chairman, Sir Eric Neal, said the bank would issue 240 million Australian dollars (\$186 million) of 10-year loan notes to the receiver, James Millar of the accounting firm of Ernst & Young, as payment.

Mr. Millar said the network's assets and operations in Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne would be transferred to Westpac's wholly owned subsidiary Television Australia.

The acquisition is subject to the approval of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

"In making the decision to acquire the assets, the board of Westpac has committed itself to owning and developing the network. Ten is off the market," Sir Eric said.

TVA would take on all of the network's existing employees.

## ABB to Build 2 Nuclear Plants for Korea

**STOCKHOLM** — ABB Asea Brown Boveri said it had received an order from South Korea's Korea Electric Power Co. to build two nuclear power plants, valued at more than \$200 million.

ABB said its ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Power unit in the United States had been awarded the orders to provide design work and equipment for the two System 80 advanced light water nuclear steam systems.

ABB took over Combustion Engineering in May last year. With the Combustion takeover and last year's acquisition of Westinghouse Corp.'s power transmission business, over \$7 billion of ABB's revenues and 40,000 employees are now based in the United States.

The Korean plants would each generate 1,000 megawatts of power and begin commercial operation in 1998 and 1999.

ABB said heavy components for the plants would be built by Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co., ABB's licensee for nuclear power technology.

Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, also a licensee of ABB, will provide design work in Korea. The plants will be located in Ulsan.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 22, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value and price of funds based on net asset value. The fund's share price is shown in parentheses. (A) = daily; (W) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly; (N) = not available.

The fund's share price is shown in parentheses. (A) = daily; (W) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly; (N) = not available.

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SPORTS

# Yanks, 4-2 Losers, Are Still Buoyed by 6-4 Western Swing

By Michael Martinez  
New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — Even though the afternoon and the road trip ended with a kind of dull thud, when the Yankees finished packing and headed home they had at least accomplished more than they had hoped.

Swings through the West are usually disappointing, but this one turned out to be a reasonable success.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

cess. The Yankees began it two games below .500 and ended it with a 44-44 record, winning 6 of 10 games, including three out of four against Oakland.

But they returned to New York with Sunday's 4-2 loss to the Athletics fresh in their minds, and there was concern about Scott Sanderson, who left the game in the seventh inning with a groin injury.

In Sunday's game, the Yankees lost three pop flies in the sun for three errors — one of which was converted into an unearned run — and failed to score when given two late-inning opportunities. They also had little luck against Dave Stewart, who won for the fourth time in his last six starts to improve to 8-5. The victory ended a four-game Oakland losing streak.

Stewart gave up a home run to Alvaro Espinoza in the sixth and Pat Sheridan added a pinch-hit homer off Dennis Eckersley in the ninth, but Stewart worked his way out of a bases-loaded jam in the

seventh and Gene Nelson retired Randy Velarde on a called third strike to end the eighth with runners at first and third.

Sanderson, pitching against his former team, had a two-strike count on Scott Hemond in the seventh when he was forced out with a reported sore right groin. The loss was his second straight and left him with a 10-5 record.

"It's been good," General Manager Gene Michael said of the road trip. "But when you're 6-3, you'd like to go home 7-3."

On Sunday, they settled for less. The A's scored two runs in the second off Sanderson, who surrendered a leadoff single to Harold Baines and then a double to Terry Steinbach to put runners at second and third with no outs. A grounder to first base by Carney Lansford sent in one run, and a double inside third by Mark McGwire drove in another, making it 2-0.

Epinoza's homer — his career-high third of the season — cut Oakland's lead in half, but the Yankees' third error of the day, this one in the sixth, finally cost them. With no one out, Jose Canseco lifted a pop fly to shallow right that second baseman Pat Kelly lost in the sunlight and dropped for a two-base error. Canseco moved to third on a groundout by Baines and came home on Steinbach's sacrifice fly.

Mc Hall, playing in right for the injured Jesse Barfield, caught Steinbach's fly ball while running toward the plate, but his throw



FAMOUS FOR MORE THAN 15 MINUTES — Gaylord Perry, flanked by Rollie Hemsley, left, and Ferguson Jenkins, right, during their induction ceremonies at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York. On hand to welcome the three new members were 31 fellow Hall of Famers, the most ever to gather at the hall, including Joe DiMaggio, Ted Williams, Ernie Banks and Willie Mays.

sailed over catcher Matt Nokes and Canseco scored easily. Sanderson gave up a one-out homer to Mike Gallego in the seventh that pushed Oakland's lead to 4-1, then had a 2-and-0 count on Hemond before Merrill came to the mound. They spoke, then Sanderson left.

In other games played Sunday, The Associated Press reported: Rangers 6, Blue Jays 5; Kevin Reimer's two-run pinch homer rallied Texas over visiting Toronto.

slowly the Blue Jays' roll toward an insurmountable divisional lead. Toronto, which got a three-run homer from Joe Carter, led 5-4 when Mike Timlin relieved Juan Guzman to start the seventh. With one out, Jeff Huson beat out a dribbler when third baseman Kelly Gruber's throw hit him on the wrist near the first-base bag. Reimer, batting for designated hitter Brian Downing, hit the next pitch over the right-field wall.

The victory gave Texas a split of

a four-game series and prevented the Blue Jays from padding their seven-game lead in the East.

Royals 8, Tigers 4: George Brett hit two bases-empty home runs and shortstop Kurt Stillwell made up for an error with a two-run homer as Kansas City won at home.

Brett has homered twice in a game 14 times; he has two three-homer games. His 99th career extra-base hit moved him past Al Simmons into 19th place on the all-time list.

Stillwell, whose error gave Detroit three unearned runs, put the Royals ahead 5-3 with his sixth-inning home run.

Indians 5, Angels 2: Albert Belle homered for the third time in three days, and Glenallen Hill also hit a two-run homer as Cleveland won at California.

The Indians won their third straight game, their longest winning streak since June 1-5. The Angels have lost 11 of 14 games since July 3, when they held first place.

# Argentina's 2-1 Victory Over Colombia Seals Soccer Championship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — Argentina, playing without Diego Maradona, its suspended captain, has won its first South American soccer championship in 32 years with a 2-1 victory over Colombia.

The victory Sunday gave Argentina (2-0-1) a total of five points in the round-robin finals of the Copa America, one more than second-place Brazil (2-1), the defending champion. Argentina, which won six of seven games in the tournament, needed the victory after Brazil beat Chile, 2-0, in the first game on Sunday.

"I think we fully deserved the championship title," said Argentina's coach, Alfio Basile. "After all, we played against every possible style of soccer and beat them in tough, balanced games."

Argentina, the 1986 World Cup champion and runner-up to West Germany in the 1990 World Cup, got goals from Diego Simeone in the 10th minute and Gabriel Batistuta in the 20th minute.

Anthony de Avila scored for Colombia 25 minutes into the second half and Colombia (0-2-1) almost tied the score with 13 minutes left. But goalkeeper Sergio Goycochea saved Ivan Valencia's short shot.

The victory was somewhat of a surprise. Argentina did not play well in last year's World Cup final and was trailing from the loss of Maradona, who was suspended April 7 after testing positive for cocaine use following an Italian League match on March 15. The length of the suspension was later set at 15 months.

In Buenos Aires, hundreds of thousands of people filled the central Plaza de la Republica to celebrate. It was the 13th South American title for Argentina, but its first since 1959.

Basile said his team had a bright future.

"This is a great moment for Argentina," Basile said. "You will see, we will be world beaters again."

"When a team wins 13 out of 14 points in a difficult tournament, I believe there is little more to say."

He said his main objective was preparing for World Cup qualifying games in 1993, but he added that it was too early to tell whether his changes were working.

"That's for the media and fans to say," Basile said.

Simeone scored with a header off a centering pass from Fabian Basualdo, and Batistuta, the tournament's leading scorer with six goals, beat goalkeeper René Higuita with a 27-meter (30-yard) right-footed shot following a through pass from Leonardo Rodríguez.

In the first game, Mazinho II scored in the seventh minute and Luis Henrique scored 10 minutes into the second half for Brazil. Chile finished the second round 0-1-2.

Brazil's coach, Roberto Falcao, said he also would use the Copa America experience to prepare for the 1994 World Cup finals, to be held in the United States. In this tournament, he did not use his Europe-based stars, such as Careca, Maradona's teammate on Napoli.

(AP, AFP)

## South Africa in 2006?

South Africa is in line to stage the World Cup finals in 2006, according to the vice president of FIFA, the sport's governing body, news agencies reported Monday.

Issa Hayatou, the FIFA vice president, who headed a Confederation of African Football fact-finding mission in South Africa last week, left on Sunday saying that FIFA had agreed to let an African country organize the competition in 2006.

"South Africa definitely has the infrastructure to host the World Cup," he said. "This country would be the obvious choice to host the biggest football tournament in the world — after seeing for myself the facilities, the standard of football and other general aspects of the game here."

South Africa could be readmitted to the Confederation of African Football at the group's executive meeting in Cairo on Sept. 18 and 19, and could get provisional recognition from FIFA in January, followed by full membership in July, Hayatou said.

The South African Press Association quoted Hayatou on Monday as saying that after Cameroon's impressive showing in the 1990 finals in Italy, FIFA had given the go-ahead for the 2006 tournament to be played in Africa.

(AFP, Reuters)

# Tomlin's 2d Straight Shutout Tops Off Pirates' '91 Domination of Reds

The Associated Press

Randy Tomlin keeps throwing zeros, and the Pittsburgh Pirates seem to have the Cincinnati Reds' number.

Tomlin pitched his second consecutive shutout — and second of his career — as surging Pittsburgh completed its domination of stumbling Cincinnati with a 6-0 victory at home Sunday night.

"I go out there trying to win, not to pitch shutouts," said Tomlin, who has a 2.30 earned-run average.

Gary Redus was 3-for-4 with a triple and double, scored twice and drove in a run as Pittsburgh won the season series, 10-2, over the defending World Series champions.

The two teams split 6-6 last year before the Reds won the league playoffs in six games. The Reds lost for the 11th time in 12 games and fell to 1-9 on their current 18-game swing against Eastern Division teams. Pittsburgh's ninth victory in 11 games maintained its four-game lead in the East.

Tomlin threw a five-hit shutout over Houston in the Pirates' 9-0 victory July 15. Padres 5, Phillies 2: Bruce Hurst pitched a five-hitter for his third complete game of the year and Scott Coolbaugh hit a two-run double for a 3-2 lead in the seventh inning as San Diego stopped visiting Philadelphia's five-game winning streak.

Fred McGriff singled off Terry Mulholland in leading off the seventh; Benito Santiago then singled, Tim Lincecum doubled

in a run and Coolbaugh hit his second double of the game.

■ **Mets' Miller: Gunning for a Spot**  
Keith Miller had two doubles, one head-first slide and probably a few new admirers after displaying his gutsy style during the New York Mets' 9-4 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers at Shea Stadium on Sunday, The New York Times reported.

It was nothing new. A dirty uniform, a baseball glove for the six different positions he jockeys among and a thirst for more times at bat are typical for Miller. So is praise from his teammates.

"Aggressive play is contagious," said Howard Johnson. "When you see a guy busting his butt day in and day out, it rubs off on you. He's had limited opportunity to play and he's made the most of it. I think everybody in here respects him for that."

What is not typical for Miller is knowing when and where he will be in the lineup. But even that has changed lately as his impressive play continues.

"I have to find some way to get him in there," conceded the Mets manager, Bud Harrelson, when asked if Miller would start against the San Francisco Giants on Tuesday. "He's hot against everybody: righties and lefties. He's a catalyst. He gives us a leadoff guy."

Miller also gives the Mets a robust average when he is a starter. In the 15 games he has started, Miller is batting .403 with eight doubles. He has at least two hits in 10 of the games and has also hit safely in the other 5. For the season, he is batting .354 in 62 at-bats.

"I feel like I've contributed," Miller said. "I think that's the most important thing."

# CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THIS Spring Soviet grandmaster Aleksandr Belyavsky played against his compatriot, world champion Gary Kasparov, in the ninth round of the Ninth International Tournament in Linares, Spain. Strangely, Belyavsky, who is one of the strongest attackers on the tournament scene, chose a defensive opening strategy that is not only his strength but one that his opponent loves to play against. He selected a defense intended to provoke a gambit from Kasparov. And, of course, it did.

After 2 Nc3, one would expect Belyavsky to transpose into a classical Queen's Gambit with 2...d5 3 d4 Nf6. He has achieved many victories on the black side of that opening. Instead he played 2...Nf6, which provokes White to thrust the sharp 3 e4. Now all solutions are dangerous. For example, 3...d5 4 e5 Nf5 5 Nf3 Nc6 6 d4? 6...d7 6 N4d4 Nc5 7 Ndb5. But this was more fun than a burden for Kasparov. Black cannot guard his besieged d4 square by 8...d6 because 9 c5! 9...d6 10 Qd6.

Black hopes that 10...f6 will give his dark squares sufficient protection.

On 11 Be3 Ne7 12 Bb5 Nf5 13 Qc5 d6 14 Qa5, Belyavsky's 14...Qd7 was an awkward-looking move, but he was surely afraid to play 14...Qe7 and take away e7 as a retreat square for his f5 knight.

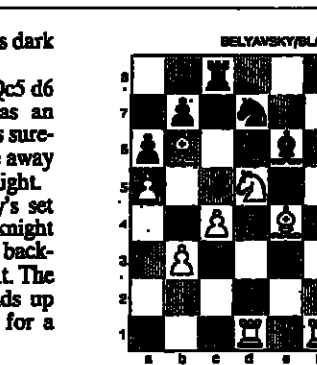
Perhaps the point of Belyavsky's set up after 18 O-O was to take a knight outpost with 18...Nf4 to guard his back-wing d6 pawn from a frontal assault. The trouble was that after White builds up with 19 Rad1, Black is at a loss for a reasonable plan.

Belyavsky gave back the gambit pawn with 18...e4 19 Rf4 Nf7 20 Rd1 Nf6 21 Rf1 Nf5 22 Be4 Qf7 23 b3 Be4 24 Qd6 for the sake of getting his pieces out in an orderly fashion. But then he had no material advantage for solace while Kasparov had the bishop-pair and superior mobility and control of space.

The exchange of queens with 25 Qc7! Qc7 26 Be7 gave Black no relief from his positional deficiencies. On 26...Rf7 27 Bb6 Re8, Belyavsky tried to prevent the creation of weak points in his position. It was a hindrance that he was unable to simplify the position by exchanging rooks at d8. When he tried to use 28...Rd7 for the same purpose, Kasparov kept up his pressure with 29 Nd5.

After 33 a5, there was nothing for Black to do but try to make the least disturbance possible in his position by returning his rook with 33...Rd7. But by this time, Belyavsky had run out of patience and rushed to take positive action with 33...Nd7, thus playing into the champion's hands.

After 34 Nc7!, there could have followed 34...Rd1 35 Rd1 Nf6 36 Ne6 Na8 37 Bb7 38 Rb8 Ba6. The very thought of that caused Belyavsky to give up.



■ **HOUSE OF SECRETS**  
By Patti Davis. 239 pages. \$18.95. Birch Lane Press, 600 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., 10022.  
Reviewed by Evelyn Toynton.

THERE is a grave danger that, if people don't stop writing nasty books about her, we are all going to start feeling sorry for Nancy Reagan. First was Kitty Kelley's virulent expose, and now her daughter Patti kicks in with a portrait of a wicked woman who destroys her children's chances for happiness.

"A House of Secrets" is, of course, a novel, and Davis does fictionalize her material somewhat. The narrator's father, for example, is merely a very rich businessman, rather than the president of a large North American company. But the autobiographical quotient is clearly high — in the publicity materials, Davis herself calls the book "part of my progression in coming to terms with my childhood and my life."

So, what, exactly, are the heinous acts for which our former first lady stands indicted here? Also, those hoping for the sort of shocking revelations that Kelley provided are doomed to disappointment. Despite Davis's evident distress, the tales she has to tell do not, somehow, bring to mind the camps of the Gulag. Once Rachel Lawton makes her daughter eat a vast quantity of lemon meringue pie after catching her sneaking a piece in the middle of the night.

In another less than blood-curdling episode, she buys her daughter an ugly pumpkin-colored dress "for Christmas and expects her to wear it for the festivities. (Meanwhile, poor old Dad lobbies weakly for peace, pleading with Carla to make nice so they can all have a jolly Christmas. "I had to leave him with the lies," Davis writes; "they were, in the end, easier for him to deal with than reality.") — pretty much the conclusion his aides arrived at when Ronald Reagan was president.)

The narrator's unfeeling mother is blamed even for Carla's abortions and, later, her voluntary sterilization — she was frightened, she tells us solemnly, that somewhere in her was the monster her mother had been. But the maternal crime dwells on most persistently is that of searching out and burning the youthful daughter's first attempts at fiction. Here, we must ask ourselves whether Mommy was not performing an act of literary criticism of an exceptionally penetrating kind.

Seldom has a narrator lavished so much pity on herself, and in such very purple prose. There is endless talk of the wrenching pain it costs her to write about her past, endless dwelling on the wounded state of her soul.

I don't doubt that Nancy Reagan was a far from ideal parent, and that Ronald Reagan was too oblivious to notice his daughter's pain. But it seems unfair that the American public should have to suffer any further for the Regans' sins. Surely the budget deficit is punishment enough, without being subjected to Patti Davis's glutinous prose.

Evelyn Toynton frequently reviews contemporary fiction. She wrote this for The Washington Post.

# BOOKS

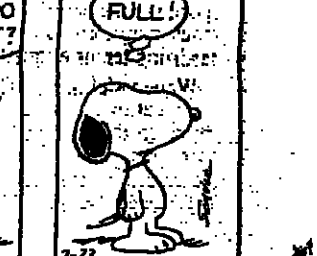
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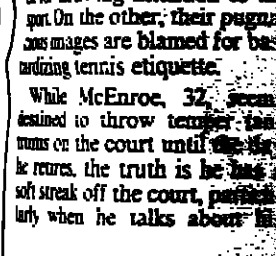
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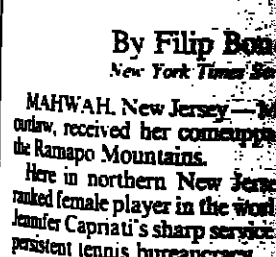
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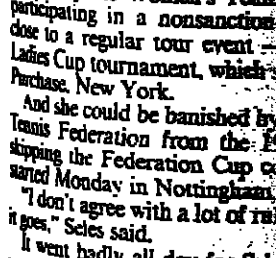
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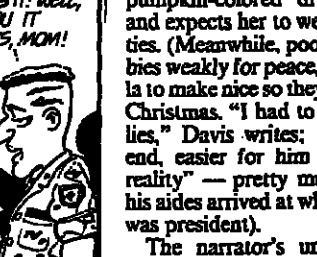
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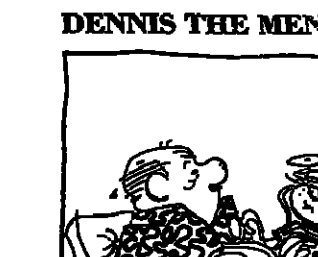
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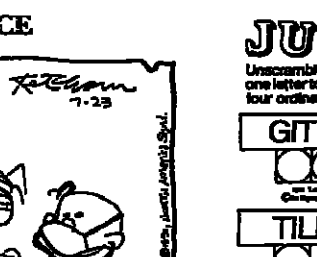
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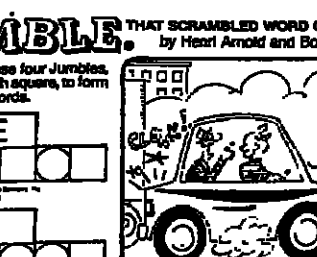
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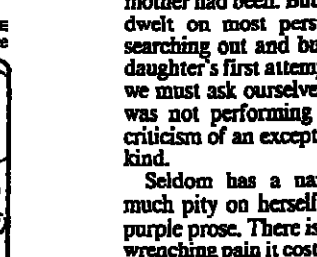
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# THE BEST WAY TO STOP THE NOISE IN THE BACK OF YOUR CAR.



# THE BEST WAY TO STOP THE NOISE IN THE BACK OF YOUR CAR.



# Fine and U

By Philip Bond  
New York Times Service

MAHWAH, New Jersey — Mahwah, received her comeuppance the Ramapo Mountains.

Here in northern New Jersey, ranked female player in the world, Jennifer Capriati's sharp service, persistent tennis bureaucracy.

She was beaten Sunday in the final Classic, 6-3, 7-5. She was \$20,000 by the Women's Tennis Association in a non-sanctioned cup to a regular tour event — Ladies Cup tournament, which is a farce.

And she could be banished by Tennis Federation from the U.S. by stripping the Federation Cup of its status Monday in Nottingham, England. "I don't agree with a lot of this," said Seles said.

It went badly all day for Seles, who was a good teenage tennis player. First and foremost, there was not very sharp. Her second

# U.K. Driver Is Killed in Car Crash

MANCHESTER, England — A 30-year-old driver has died of multiple injuries sustained in a crash during a Formula 3000 race.

Paul Warwick, 22, from one of Britain's top racing families, died Sunday night at North Staffordshire Infirmary in Stoke-on-Trent, hospital officials said.

Warwick was competing Sunday in the fifth race of the British Formula 3000 Championship season at Oulton Park in Manchester when the 1.8-liter Renault Formula 3000 car hit a barrier and caught fire.

The car was going 140 mph (225 kph) when he crashed.

Warwick, who started the race from the pole position, was leading at the time of the crash.

He was awarded victory posthumously because the race was halted when he crashed.

Five laps were remaining in the race when Warwick crashed.

He had won each of the four previous races this season in British Formula 3000.

Warwick's older brother, Derek, a former Formula One driver, is a father, Terry, was a champion stock car racer.



SPORTS

# One Fisherman's Day: The Ritual Quest for a Trout and Life's Other Satisfactions

By Thomas McGuane

**T**HE RAIN and snow of a cold spring broke the Montana drought. The rivers stayed high for longer than I remembered. And finding fishable water wasn't easy.

I went to West Yellowstone, which sits high in several watersheds. Every year, the fly shops there have a new fly that is certain to catch blank days for all time. This year it was a tiny daddled that resembled a blue blizzard worm.

When I bought a few of them, another angler, a hazy farmer in a colorful "Spaw Till You Die" T-shirt, just looked at them in my palm and swung his head from side to side as he remembered the shoals of trout suicides the offensive little thing had produced. Either that or he was wondering how anyone could fall for this one.

I drove into Yellowstone Park, headed for the Firehole River. I parked on a high bank overlooking the river and rigged up. I had to pick my way through grazing buffalo to reach the bank of this beautiful stream.

Steam from hot springs and geysers and fumaroles

drifted weirdly over the classic waters of the Firehole, and several buffalo fed all the way down to the marshy edge of the river where a few bank feeders sucked down emerging mayflies. I ought to have had good fishing using pale morning duns, but the gusting wind out of the canyon suppressed the hatch.

There were plenty of fishermen, some disconsolate and making halfhearted casts, some pressing on with a higher view, some extraordinarily costumed in the new predator-style, camouflaged and fishing like New Zealanders with dark-eyed flies. All these solicitations were being declined by the trout. The few mayflies to appear were tumbled along the surface by the wind, unprofitable for fish to run down.

So, I drove on to the upper Madison. It was clear that the river was too high. But I was going forward with this thing by hook or by crook, because there were no lateral moves at the line of scrimmage currently available to me. I started at the top of a long, braided channel, casting the new fly into the flow and studying the point of my line as it came back to me.

Except for some bottom tapping, nothing enlivened the drift of the nymph. A good spell passed, with my arm starting to tire from keeping the rod high and the line out of the water. I pushed through willows at the gravel bar and started down another channel with the same results.

**I** CONTINUED through three channels, two hours and five fly changes. I tried to keep the leader slicing deep into the water without drag, while the end of the flyline eased along behind, telegraphing the movements of the drifting nymph below. No dice, the river was too high.

I drove on to a small tributary of the upper Missouri. It lay in a high country with such long winters and high moisture that it had a peatish, musky feel in places. The word "creek" seemed right for it and suggested its crumbling banks and easy meanders. Its wildlife, moose and colorful red birds, correctly implied a brief, damp summer. It had just exactly the right amount of water in it, not too low and not too high. Here we would have an encounter.

I walked the level, rich-smelling pastures where sandhill

cranes croaked out their love to one another. In sloughs off the river, the eared grebe swam daintily and rolled for a dive like a tiny crested loon.

Where irrigation had lowered the stream and exposed luscious, wormy mud, the elegant Wilson's phalarope stepped carefully in search of a meal. Along the ranch road that passed a small impoundment of water, a fertilizer truck stalled through clouds of drifting mayflies.

This country was swollen with a sparkling exhalation of life: wild grass and bright yellow patches of balsamroot flowers, water igniting in the light.

As I stood on a bank over the river, drawing the tapered line through the guides of my rod, looking off toward the wild hills of new sagebrush to the east, I realized evening was coming on and I had forgotten to eat.

**T**HE WATER curled around boulders with an upstream bulge and moved in a nervous rush against my legs as I fished upstream. Here and there were small glassy panels of undisturbed water. I was in one of these panels that the end of the line stopped. I lifted the rod up and felt the weight that to an angler is not just weight.

A rainbow trout ran straight downstream in a scalding run and, with the full weight of the river on his tail, prepared to defeat me and my tackle-fueled pyramid scheme. All the pressure of slow fishing rested on the solid shoulders of the fish, and I stumbled and wallowed along behind, underplaying him, trying to remember if my leader had any wind knots and knowing that the tiny, hairless hook was but a faint connection. Still, I had managed to detain the fish, and for the moment we were living in each other's lives.

When the trout held in a bar of current, his pink stripe shone up through the cold, green water of springtime. And that's where it stops in memory, so that such things can be accumulated and produce a renewable happiness. I led him into the slower water at the river's edge, supported his cool belly in the water with my hand, and let him go.

The cafe in town had homemade soup, a jukebox, a telephone and enough light in the booths to read the newspaper.

Thomas McGuane is a novelist living in Montana.

## The Last of the Bad Boys?

In Tennis, the New Breed of Stars Is Nice, not Nasty

By Allison Muscatine

**WASHINGTON** — When Barbara Bush saw Andre Agassi play at an exhibition here a few years ago, she told him that his tennis clothes were hideous and that she would not be caught dead in them. His response? He mailed an outfit to President George Bush.

Stories like this help explain why the 21-year-old from Las Vegas has earned a rebel image with the public. From his long, dyed hair to his multicolored cycling shorts to his bare-chested commercials, Agassi was pegged as the newest bad boy in tennis before he was old enough to vote.

But nowadays bad boys are a dying breed. Like Nastase retired long ago. The once impetuous Jimmy Connors, 38, has become a goodwill ambassador for the sport. And the latest stars, such as Stefan Edberg, Michael Chang and Pete Sampras, are so clean-cut they would blend in at a church picnic.

"There aren't too many flamboyant players on the tour now," said Richey Reneberg. "Sometimes it has a lot to do with who is at the top. Right now it's Edberg and Becker, and for the most part, they're pretty calm."

That leaves Agassi and John McEnroe, whose mere presence in a tournament incites extreme responses. On the one hand, Agassi and McEnroe are credited for drawing attention to the sport. On the other, their pugnacious images are blamed for bastardizing tennis etiquette.

While McEnroe, 32, seems destined to throw temper tantrums on the court until the day he retires, the truth is he has a soft streak off the court, particularly when he talks about his

three children. He is candid and intelligent on nearly any subject, and is the first to admit it when he acts like a brat.

He regrets the incident at this year's Wimbledon when he unleashed a string of obscenities at a linesman and was fined \$10,000. He regrets his behavior at the Australian Open last year, when he was ejected from the tournament because of a vulgar tirade against the head umpire.

"I thought because of the goodwill that had been brought

up that — perhaps — it could have been brushed under the table," he said of the incident at Wimbledon. "But I wasn't surprised that it wasn't. Obviously I wish that it didn't happen. It's better now just to move on from it and hope I never get involved in that again."

As he gets older, McEnroe is compared to Connors. Connors, whose early reputation stemmed from his on-court antics and his off-court love life with, among others, Chris Evert, seems to have erased all vestiges of bad-boyism. He travels to tournaments around the world and is accorded the same affection as royalty.

McEnroe has nothing but kind words for Connors, and during Wimbledon he sounded downright sentimental when he talked about Connors' longevity as a competitor. Yet as much as McEnroe may want to behave like Connors, he seems incapable of changing.

But he is trying. He knows his behavior is sometimes bad and that his outbursts stand out.

"There's not much of that going on," McEnroe said of his style of behavior. "I have to be able to fit into the system. I can't use emotion in every single match. I can't just create a frenzy out there. I had a lot more energy to burn in my younger years."

If McEnroe is unable to imitate Connors, Agassi seems to have learned from McEnroe's bad publicity. For Agassi, there always has been a fine line between entertainment and competition, and sometimes the two are blurred. He has been criticized for spending too much energy on his appearance and not enough on winning a Grand Slam. Having lost in the final of last year's U.S. Open and in the past two French Open finals, questions are constantly raised about Agassi's "choke" factor. Is this seemingly talented guy for real, or just a showboat?

"Everybody gets to a point where they realize they can't live up to other people's expectations," he said recently. "They set their own standards and feel good about that. That's what I've done. It's not like 'Oh, man, I lost another one, I'm a failure.' I'm in a good groove right now. That's how I feel."

Agassi has been on a public relations mission for most of this year, inviting individual reporters for all-day outings and trying to be more available to his fans.

## LeMond Scores a Tour de Force With Late Attack

By Samuel Abt

**GAP, France** — By word and deed, Greg LeMond did his best Monday to dispel all the rumors about his health. With a stunning second place in a sprint finish and a gain of 26 seconds on the bicycle race's leader, LeMond managed to sway a few people.

He was far less successful with his words.

"I'm feeling normal, a little tired but looking forward to seeing what happens," he said Monday morning before the Tour de France began its third and last transition stage between the Pyrenees and the Alps.

His brief interview, although widely circulated, did not halt speculations about the American rider, who is seeking his third consecutive victory in the world's greatest bicycle race.

According to various rumors heard in the morning, he was (a) not planning to start the stage, (b) suffering terribly with a viral infection, (c) sleeping badly, if at all, because of swollen feet, (d) not expecting to compete in the Alps because of any or all of the above.

LeMond managed to eliminate most of the multiple choices by attacking alone near the end of a rolling stage over the 215 kilometers (133 miles) from Alès to Gap.

A few kilometers later he was joined by Marco Lotti, an Italian rider with the Ariostea team, and they rode strongly and cooperatively to the final line. Lotti, a good sprinter, pulled away with 200 meters (220 yards) to go and won in 6 hours, 6 minutes, 39 seconds.

LeMond, who rides for the Z team, was two seconds slower but just as pleased. Lotti gave Agostea his third consecutive victory in the 78th Tour de France but LeMond scored the more impressive tour de force.

When the main pack finished 28 seconds behind Lotti, the race's leader, Miguel Indurain of Spain, had to be telling himself to stop listening to rumors.

Still fifth overall, LeMond closed to within 4:42 of Indurain.

"When I've got the legs, I can run all day," LeMond said later. "But if I don't, then I'm in trouble."

"It's like a fighter plane," he added. "When it doesn't have any rockets, the plane's not much use. Today I had some rockets."

And now, into the Alps.

Tuesday's Alpe d'Huez, along 21 hairpin turns that will be packed, as always, by up to half a million spectators.

"It's a tremendous feeling, almost overwhelming," said LeMond, who has twice finished second by half a bicycle wheel after the 14-kilometer climb to the resort atop the 1,860-meter peak.

"There are so many people," LeMond added in an interview a few days ago, "that it's like the Super Bowl stadium but they're within two feet of you for 10 kilometers. It's awesome."

For some Tour de France riders, the prospect of entering even the lesser Alps is awesome. For others, like Bernard Hinault, the French-

man who won the Tour five times before he retired in 1986, it is not.

"The Alps aren't more difficult than the Pyrenees, the way some people say," Hinault insists. "A mountain's a mountain; something you've got to climb over."

Actually the riders will have to climb over seven mountains and 10 hills before they emerge from the Alps on Thursday.

They will have to do this in the oppressively steamy weather that has followed the Tour almost from the start on July 6 and that is predicted to continue until the finish on Sunday in Paris. Monday's race to Gap, for example, was cooled by occasional winds, but temperatures still hovered above 32 degrees Celsius (90 degrees Fahrenheit).

That heat will definitely be a factor when the 170 remaining riders, of the 198 who started the race in Lyon, travel Tuesday from Gap to Alpe d'Huez.

"Oh, the heat," moaned Uwe Ampler, a German with the Hitor team from Belgium, when he was asked about the Alps. He first crossed them last year.

"All I remember is the terrible heat," Ampler said.

Jan Raas, a former Dutch rider who now coaches the Buckler team from the Netherlands, also remembers the heat.

A notoriously weak climber for a rider good enough to win 10 stages in the Tour in his heyday a decade ago, Raas responded quickly when he was asked what he thought of when he saw the Alps in the Tour.

"I thought of a cold beer," he replied.

Others have different memories. Bernard Thévenet, a Frenchman who won the Tour in 1975 and 1977, consistently climbed well in the Alps because, he explained, "if you do well there, you gain confidence and, just as important, your teams gain confidence in you."

"It's where the Tour de France will be decided," Thévenet said. But not at Alpe d'Huez, he added.

He pointed out that Alpe d'Huez is usually the decisive stage, and the theater where, as the riders say, the Tour is not always won but is usually lost.

Strangely, only Fausto Coppi has won there and gone on to capture the Tour de France itself. That was in 1952, the year Alpe d'Huez was first added to the itinerary. It has been back 15 more times since, including this year.

The stage to Alpe d'Huez has been somewhat leveled this time by eliminating the major climbs before it.

Gone are the 25-kilometer climb up the 1,993-meter high Madeleine followed by an 18-kilometer climb up the 1,951-meter Glandon as in 1990, or the 2,556-meter Galibier followed by the 2,080-meter Croix de Fer as in 1989. This time there will be a 7.5-kilometer climb up the Glandon followed by a 5-kilometer climb up the 1,360-meter Ormon.

"Too easy," snorted Ger-Jan Theunisse, a Dutch rider who finished first at Alpe d'Huez in 1989. "Everybody will be together."

The truly decisive battle is expected to be waged on the way to Morzine on Wednesday.



Greg LeMond sprinting ahead of Marco Lotti, the eventual winner, during their attack on Monday.

## Fine and Upset Sour Seles's Day

By Filip Bondy

**MAHWAH, New Jersey** — Monica Seles, tennis outlaw, received her comeuppance at the foot of the Ramapo Mountains.

Here in northern New Jersey, Seles, the top-ranked female player in the world, was cornered by Jennifer Capriati's sharp serve returns and by the persistent tennis bureaucracy.

She was beaten Sunday in the final of the Pathmark Classic, 6-3, 7-5. She was fined a whopping \$20,000 by the Women's Tennis Association for participating in a nonassociation exhibition too close to a regular tour event — the Westchester Ladies Cup tournament, which started Monday in Purchase, New York.

And she could be banished by the International Tennis Federation from the 1992 Olympics for skipping the Federation Cup competition, which started Monday in Nottingham, England.

"I don't agree with a lot of rules, but that's how it goes," Seles said.

It went badly all day for Seles, who swore she would be a good teenage tennis star from now on. First and foremost, there was her tennis, which was not very sharp. Her second serve was surpris-

ingly vulnerable to attack, her groundstrokes lacked their usual consistency and she was a half-step slow getting to Capriati's sharp crosscourt forehands.

"I'm not playing at my top level, especially the groundstrokes," Seles said. "I didn't expect a lot. I didn't touch a racket for five weeks."

The match was competitive, but lacking in emotion or stylistic contrast. Seles, 17, and Capriati, 15, are good friends, and in this setting they were inadequate foils. Neither player ventured to the net without the virtual guarantee of a netted ball.

Capriati, ranked 10th in the world and coming off a Wimbledon upset over Martina Navratilova, broke Seles's serve after several baseline rallies in the fourth game of the first set. She held off two break points in the ninth game with a sharp backhand down the line and a rare overhead.

There were seven successive service breaks in the second set, the final one in the 11th game decided by a Capriati backhand that tripped the net cord and fell over for a 6-5 edge. Capriati served out the match at love.

"I just got lucky," said Capriati, who had lost to Seles in their two previous meetings. "Monica hasn't been playing a lot, and she made a little less winners than usual. I've been improving a lot."

ingly vulnerable to attack, her groundstrokes lacked their usual consistency and she was a half-step slow getting to Capriati's sharp crosscourt forehands.

"I'm not playing at my top level, especially the groundstrokes," Seles said. "I didn't expect a lot. I didn't touch a racket for five weeks."

The match was competitive, but lacking in emotion or stylistic contrast. Seles, 17, and Capriati, 15, are good friends, and in this setting they were inadequate foils. Neither player ventured to the net without the virtual guarantee of a netted ball.

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## U.K. Driver Is Killed in Car Crash

**MANCHESTER, England** — A British racing driver has died of extensive injuries sustained in a crash during a Formula 3000 race.

Paul Warwick, 22, from one of Britain's top racing families, died Sunday night at North Staffordshire Infirmary in Stoke-on-Trent, hospital officials said.

Warwick was competing Sunday in the fifth race of the British Formula 3000 Championship season at Oulton Park in Manchester when his Reynard car left the track, hit a barrier and caught fire.

His car was going 140 mph (226 kph) when he crashed.

Warwick, who started the race from the pole position, was leading at the time of the crash.

He was awarded victory posthumously because the race was halted when he crashed.

Five laps were remaining in the race when Warwick crashed.

He had won each of the four previous races this season in British Formula 3000.

Warwick's older brother, Derek, is a former Formula-One driver. His father, Denny, was a championship stock car racer.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Toronto	W	1	93
Texas	W	1	91
New York	W	1	89
Boston	W	1	87
Minnesota	W	1	85
Chicago	W	1	83
Cleveland	W	1	81
Seattle	W	1	79
Kansas City	W	1	77
Los Angeles	W	1	75
San Francisco	W	1	73
San Diego	W	1	71
Houston	W	1	69
Philadelphia	W	1	67
Pittsburgh	W	1	65
St. Louis	W	1	63
Chicago	W	1	61
Montreal	W	1	59
Philadelphia	W	1	57
San Francisco	W	1	55
San Diego	W	1	53
Los Angeles	W	1	51
San Francisco	W	1	49
San Diego	W	1	47
Los Angeles	W	1	45
San Francisco	W	1	43
San Diego	W	1	41
Los Angeles	W	1	39
San Francisco	W	1	37
San Diego	W	1	35
Los Angeles	W	1	33
San Francisco	W	1	31
San Diego	W	1	29
Los Angeles	W	1	27
San Francisco	W	1	25
San Diego	W	1	23
Los Angeles	W	1	21
San Francisco	W	1	19
San Diego	W	1	17
Los Angeles	W	1	15
San Francisco	W	1	13
San Diego	W	1	11
Los Angeles	W	1	9
San Francisco	W	1	7
San Diego	W	1	5
Los Angeles	W	1	3
San Francisco	W	1	1
San Diego	W	1	-1
Los Angeles	W	1	-3
San Francisco	W	1	-5
San Diego	W	1	-7
Los Angeles	W	1	-9
San Francisco	W	1	-11
San Diego	W	1	-13
Los Angeles	W	1	-15
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Los Angeles	W	1	-255
San Francisco	W	1	-257
San Diego	W	1	-259
Los Angeles	W	1	-261
San Francisco	W	1	-263
San Diego	W	1	-



